The Saturday Evening Post.

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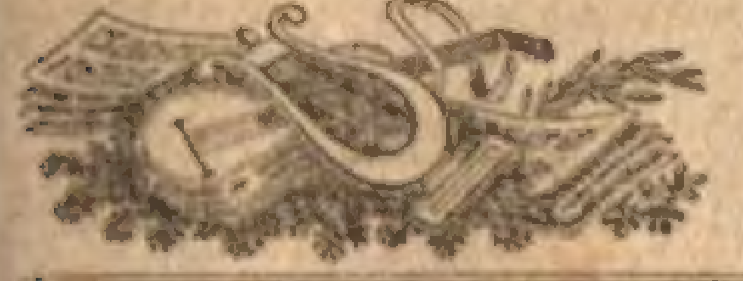

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The warrior lay on the [illegible] stone,
His squire was slain in the fight,
And many a sigh, and many a groan,
Escaped his [illegible] that night.

"And, oh," he exclaimed, when the moon's bright beam,
Had left the spot where he lay,
"Would but the sun send one bright beam,
"One solitary ray,

"By aid of which I might gaze o'er the plain,
"And view the foes our arms have slain,
"And see whether Edward, our prince, doth remain,
"I'd yield my breath without grief or pain."

But now the warrior's prayer was vain,
For his breath escap'd with a sigh,
His prayer was—"O God, if my prince et fa'th,
"'Tis best that his subject should die."

Edward heard what his knight had said,
[illegible] made to reply;
His wounds were fresh, his [illegible] still bled,
And he too was destined to die.

How diff'rent his prayers—how alter'd his cry,
From that of his faithful knight;
How diff'rent his tears—how alter'd his sigh,
When a vision burst on his sight.

"Oh, pardon! oh God!—ye fiends, avaunt!
"Nor longer pollute my sight;
"[illegible], ye demons! my visions to taunt!
"Begone, thou murder night!"

His soul was dark—his prayer was vain;
The Devil he claimed his prize;
And [illegible] the shadows search'd the slain,
[illegible] their eyes.

The [illegible] were black, and the flesh was blue,
And [illegible] bespattered with gore,
[illegible] a sight as met their view,
[illegible] ne'er seen before.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

REMEMBER ME.

Is it a dream? or am I still awake?
Is it true that I [illegible] Mary spoke?
It was not [illegible], it could be nought but thee;
For 'twas thy parting words 'remember me.'

[illegible] my rest,
And [illegible] in my breast;
[illegible]
While [illegible] her lips 'remember me.'

[illegible] with
[illegible] was a cloud,
[illegible]
[illegible] 'remember me.'

[illegible] where first I drew my breath;
[illegible] clad with death;
[illegible] to the sea,
[illegible] 'remember thee.'

But [illegible] wandering thoughts [illegible];
For why should joy bear pain, [illegible] present pain?
[illegible], that memory clings to thee—
[illegible] 'remember me.'

[illegible] life's last moments, raise my eyes,
To [illegible] beyond the skies,
[illegible] shall meet, no more [illegible],
[illegible] 'remember thee.'

OCEAN'S CROWN.

[illegible] ocean's [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] the crown did shine
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] from the skies
[illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] prize,
[illegible]

[illegible] the stormy sea,
[illegible]
The [illegible] of Liberty
These jewels now adorn. BOSTON BARD.

GREECE.

Address by Mr. Samuel Dakin, Jr. delivered at the opening of the Concert, given in aid of the Greek Fund, by the Ladies and Gentlemen Amateurs of Utica, N. Y. on the 9th of January.

Upon the shore of that bright sunny Isle,
Where, doomed but lately to [illegible] smile,
Shone forth the loveliest Island of the fair,
That like the ocean's [illegible] sparkling there,
But now, laid waste by Havoc's scathing hand,
Is the final [illegible] of a Turkish band.
The [illegible] appeared to view—
Risen from the ruins of her pride anew,
Like the famed bird of Egypt's burning clime,
That springs triumphant from the wreck of time!
[illegible] of old she rose,
Mighty in [illegible] terror of her foes—
[illegible] in her arm, and virtue in her soul,
And that proud spirit that will scorn control,
Though Luxury should gild the silken chains,
And [illegible] the scourge's stains!

The touch of sadness on her heart had pressed,
And [illegible] been oppressed,
To see the isle of myrtle and the vine,
Where [illegible] fadeless verdure shine;
Where citron groves perfume the lucid air,
And [illegible] bright form of beauty there—
To see the heathen [illegible], the swelling dome,
[illegible] within this fabled home—
Then towards the sea, o'er which the setting sun,
[illegible] the brightness of his course is done,
[illegible] into the realms of night,
Spreads his broad trembling sheet of dazzling light,
[illegible] her eye and then across the wave
Invokes th' assistance of the free and brave!

Sons of Columbia! children of the west!
In whose fair heaven the sun [illegible] sinks to rest,
Since, in the coldness of these fallen days,
Europe knows not the warmth of Freedom's rays,
And plunged in apathy, rejects the prayer,
The [illegible] cries of freemen in despair;
Nor feels, in [illegible] hope-fired doubt, a glow
Through the warm current of the bosom flow;
When even Britain, Freedom's favorite home,
While from th' [illegible] she's forced to roam,
Bows at the [illegible] of despot Policy
Nor dares to aid the struggle of the Free—
To you we turn—a nation in your youth,
[illegible] guided by the voice of Truth,
And first in battle by the stirring sound
Of Freedom's watchword through the land around;
To you we [illegible]—you who have felt the pang—
The Tyrant's tiger clutches and his fang;
Have shed the bitter tear Oppression drew,
When yoked with War, o'er your fair plains he flew,
And like the sulphury Syroc, swept his way,
To desolate the land he made his prey:

The sleep of Vengeance has been deep and long;
But now he wakes with ten-fold vigor strong,
And like the Cherubim in Eden's bower,
He waves the flaming falchion of his power,
From the vile, and polluting Turk to wrest
This lovely land—this garden of the blest!
The ravages of the ruthless Turk and Goth,
And Time's slow wasting march more dread than both,
Had stripped from Greece her loveliness and pride,
And sunk her glory in their whelming tide!
Still dwells there yet the spirit of her fame,
The sacred memory of her ancient name,
That o'er the broken arch and crumbling dome,
Where glory found in former days its home,
Shed a fond interest, that like ivy clings
Around the hallowed ruins where it springs!

Since the sad day the flag of Mahomet,
Waved on Byzantium's lofty minaret,
And on Sophia's fane the crescent gleamed,
O'er Greece the bitter cup of woe has streamed.
The Goth had watched upon her borders long,
To pour the torrent of his barbarous throng;
And then the [illegible] host of [illegible] came,
Bending Religion to the shrine of Fame,
And buried, to set the tomb of Jesus free,
O'er Asia, Europe's zeal and Chivalry!
Then worse than all the savage Turks at last,
Came like the rush of Harpies on the blast,
To prey upon her vital spring of life—
Her freedom—and o'erwhelm her in the strife!
Thus wave on wave, the surge of sorrow rushed,
Till Greece beneath the dark abyss was crushed!

But now about the noble Parthenon,
The glory bursts of ages past and gone;
And from Athena's lofty citadel
Freedom's proud flag floats in the breeze's swell;
And met on Old [illegible] plains are they,
The council of the Free, who dare display
The page, where Truth has written words that make
Kings pale to read, and like th' Assyrian, shake,
When th' awful hand along the palace wall,
Traced the mysterious words, his soul appal!
And on Mars' Hill where to the GOD UNKNOWN,
The Greeks had built an altar and a throne,
To whom Paul's lips did, touched with fire, proclaim,
The immortal glory of Jehovah's name,
Though smothered long by the cold chilling hand
Of Persecution and his Moslem band,
There burns anew Devotion's holy fire,
Ne'er but in battle's crash again to expire!

TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.

THE MORALIST.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Of all the virtues which dignify and ennoble the character of man, there is none that shines with more lustre, or appears more conspicuous through the whole course of his life, than that of possessing an undoubted veracity.

Truth, to a man of honour, is his brightest jewel; and he that doubts or questions his assertions, is liable to feel the weight of his severest indignation. This has, not unfrequently, given occasion, and led to duelling; one of the most horrid practices ever invented by the malice of man.

A steady and unvarying attachment to this virtue, is a duty we individually owe to ourselves, as well as to the command of the Creator of the Universe. Epaminondas, the Theban, one of the most illustrious heroes and statesmen that Greece ever produced, was so great a lover of truth, that he never told a falsehood, even in jest. On him, dependance was placed by all; what he promised was sure to be accomplished.

To a person of a contrary description, continually addicted to falsehood, dependance is placed upon him by none; what he promises is sure to be doubted; and he is generally obliged to confirm it by an oath; which, as has been frequently and justly observed, is used only to confirm a rash or doubtful saying, and seems assuredly to imply, that the narrator himself seems to doubt his own assertions.

Which of these two characters, reader, think you, is most entitled to our esteem and respect? He that promises and fulfils, or he that promises but neglects. If the former, then it is of vast importance that in youth we should endeavour always to lean on the side of truth; that, rather than discredit ourselves by the uttering of a falsehood, to make any sacrifice, however great, to be esteemed a man of undoubted veracity.

He that follows the impulse of truth, and scorns the title of a liar, will assuredly attain to the benefit of a good name, which, an inspired writer observes, is far better than rubies. A. W. J.

ECONOMY.

A useful hint to young men.

For your own comfort, for your friends' solace, for the sake of your eventual prosperity, cultivate a strict and manly habit of economy.

It is impossible to raise a good character without it. And this one single article, connected with moderate talent, will recommend you to all with whom you are to have any transaction, from whom you may wish confidence, or expect remuneration. Assistance, should you need it, will not be withheld, if it is known that your care of personal expenses is correct.

Do not esteem the name of economy a trifle.

Do not account the practice of it mean. Generous, free, call it what you will, are terms which do not apply unless it is literally and truly your own money with which you are sporting; nor then if you sport more than your rank and circumstances prudently warrant.

SABBATH MORNING REFLECTIONS.

"The Lord is risen indeed. This is his day, when we are called to meet in his house, and (we in this branch of his family) to rejoice at his table. I meant to write yesterday, but could not. I trust it is not unsuitable to the design and privilege of this day, to give you a morning salutation in his name; and to say, Come and magnify the Lord with me, and let us exalt his name together. If I am not mistaken, I have met you this morning already. Were you not at Gethsemane; have you not been at Golgotha? Did I not see you at the tomb? This is our usual circuit, yours and mine, on these mornings, indeed every morning; for what other places are worth visiting? what other objects are worth seeing? O this wonderful love! this blood of sovereign efficacy! the infallible antidote, which kills sin, cures the sinner, gives sight to the blind, and life to the dead. How often have I known it to turn sorrow into joy."—*John Newton.*

THE SPROUT FAMILY.

The Sprout family was exceeding numerous in the Village of Arrowford, which is situated about fifteen miles above the Aiesbury Falls, and was quite wealthy. They had settled the place, principally having removed from the Eastern part of Pennsylvania some twenty years before, in number, then, about half a dozen families; which had increased and multiplied until almost every respectable sign board in the place had the name of Sprout on it and two thirds of the Farms around were called Sprout Farms, in consequence of being, or having been, owned by them. They were a thriving, but close dealing and cautious set of men—always active and enterprising in matters relating to their own interest—honest, but exceedingly exact in their dealings with others and with each other, and possessing just about as much public spirit, generosity, and charitable feeling, as is common to that class of men. In their emigration they had left behind them but one solitary branch of the family, and that one, being poor and unable to join with the more fortunate, was of course soon forgotten, so that in the lapse of so many years it had grown almost wholly out of remembrance.

The original settlers, being brothers, uncles and cousins to each other, had now pretty generally disappeared, and the young branches, in pursuance of their father's original plan were adopting the rule of intermarrying, for the preservation of the family wealth. One of these affairs, in which love and interest were so intimately connected that the reader would feel little pleasure in being introduced to the parties, was in preparation on a fine summer morning, when I happened to be in the village on business. The birds were flying about and singing sweetly among the trees which shaded the low houses—the walk before the door was swept clean and looked neat, and the girls peeped out of some of the windows in clusters—their cheeks bearing visible marks of the industry of the morning, some of them looking, indeed, as though they had been rubbed a little with coarse towels, or had been in contract with rough faces. Every thing seemed lively and cheerful, and I took my post by the front window of the tavern bar room, that I might mark, at once, what was going forward within and without.

The landlord happened to be the brother of the groom—in the course of the morning the Sprouts assembled there pretty generally, to drink punch, and smoke a cigar with the was-to-be-happy-man, who had chosen that also as his post, probably from considerations of superior gentility, for no place in a village is so respectable as the village Inn, especially if it be kept by a man well versed in his business. They were a well dressed, decent set of people, with a good deal of apparent family pride, and remarkably fond of the terms uncle, cousin, &c. if one might judge so from their endless use of those cousining appellations.

Towards noon, a venerable pedestrian, clad in a thread-bare coat, stained velvet breeches, soiled waistcoat, and hat and shoes at least as venerable in appearance as himself, armed with a rough walking stick, and seeming much fatigued, was seen travelling down the street towards the Inn. The novelty of the sight attracted every eye, but the unknown, having arrived opposite the Inn, deliberately uncased a pair of old spectacles, and having surveyed the sign a few moments made for the house. The way was cleared for him, and when he reached the middle of the bar room, he enquired for Charles Sprout, the landlord—Charles came forward—"Cousin Charles," said he, "I am very glad to see you;" reaching forth his hand at the same time. Cousin Charles, however, appeared wholly indisposed to this familiarity with one who did not look like having a loose six pence in his pocket, and replied abruptly, drawing back—"who are you? I don't know you." "Not know me," replied the old man—"I am Nicholas Sprout, your father's own brother, and am come down, that I may see my dear relations in this pleasant town, before I die." "I guess," said Charles, smiling contemptuously, "it would have been as well to have died at home—but how are we to know who you are? Assertions do not pass current here, when coming from men of your appearance." There was a general titter at this colloquy among the young gentlemen, but one of the old Sprouts, who sat in the corner, having looked sharply all the while at the stranger, left the room, and calling to one of the boys, said—"This is a bad business for some of you; sure as the world, it is Nicholas Sprout, and he'll be easier admitted than gotten clear of, my word for it—a poor soul, he's come down for a maintainance, no doubt, and the disgrace of our family comes with him—I'll be off, however; see that you don't send him to me,"—saying which, he took his way and soon disappeared.

A general whisper now spread around, and operated like a shot among a flock of quails. In fifteen minutes there were but three Sprout faces remaining. These the old man was endeavoring to convince of his relationship, and as he did it so pointedly as to silence even their jokes and scoffs, they told him of the wedding, and advised him, as he could not be entertained in the village, to go down to old granny Scarum's by the cross roads, where he could, for a trifle, stay until the busy time was over; after which he might have an opportunity of seeing some of his old relations, who could not see company now; as to the young folks, they knew nothing about him, Charles said, and it would not be worth while to call on them. The poor old man, however, wished to go to the wedding—they objected to the distance, and the bad road—his clothes, his mean appearance; and still persisted in his going away, until, at last, the tears rolled down his furrowed cheeks, and with a full heart he turned and went out of the house.

Compassion and curiosity induced me to follow him, which I did, leaving the trio of young Sprouts highly tickled with the idea of having gotten clear of their troublesome visitor.—But I was thunder struck, when I reached the street, to find every door where a Sprout lived, shut tight—every soul gone from the street.——I stood and saw the old man go to three of their doors in succession, and knock and go away. At last he came back and sat down on the curb stone opposite the tavern, and I confess my heart was too full to go to him, as he hung down his head and wiped away the tears with an old handkerchief.

He had not remained there long, however, before a gentleman on an elegant horse rode up to him, dismounted, sat down beside him, and entered into earnest conversation. There was something so singular in this, that the Sprouts, beginning to suspect their relative might not be the poor friendless soul they supposed, one after another half opened their doors, and stood upon their sills, while one or two ventured to stroll down to the piazza of the Inn, where now the three young gentlemen whom we left in the bar room had taken their seats, and were listening to the conversation over the way. The respect and familiarity with which the gentleman treated the old man, went so far to confirm these suspicions, that a good deal of manœuvering among the Sprout party soon followed;—the surmise was spread abroad, and in half an hour a dozen or more were collected at the Inn, and several ventured to go over to the strangers.

Just at the crisis, a splendid gig drove up, and an elegant young man sprang out of it, exclaiming, "Ah, Father, what's the matter here?"—"Nothing, my son," was the reply, "only our good relations, for the most part, have forgotten us, and those who do remember us are so busy that we must go down to the cross-roads and put up for the night." The secret revealed, it was amusing to see how the faces of the mistaken relatives of the good man, changed from white to red and back again; they looked at each other, lost in amazement—stupidly enough to be sure. At length Charles ventured to speak;—"My dear uncle, if you will honour my house so much, you shall have every accommodation it can afford."—"No, no; I would not put you to any inconvenience for the world; we will go to the cross roads." "Indeed you shall not," said a dozen at once, for all the Sprouts came flocking around by this time, every one inviting their dear relative home—pressing him, entreating him, almost pulling him by force—insisting there were no accommodations at the cross-roads.

As this scene was going on, the strange gentleman, who had come on horseback, stepped over to the Inn, and, while drinking a glass of punch, whispered to Mrs. Sprout, that old Mr. Sprout was worth a hundred thousand, and that his relatives would probably lose a round sum by this unlucky breach. This news spread like electric fire through the village, and the women and children came running out to see their rich relative. Tears of joy, and "God bless you, sir," together with the most pressing invitations, were as plenty now, and as cheap as grass blades in the meadow. The village, and all that it contained, one would have thought, was at his service, but he constantly shook his head—it was too busy a time with them, he said, and his clothes were old, his appearance mean—he might disgrace them—he would, at any rate, go back to the next tavern on the road; and from his purpose all the protestations of leisure, the praise of his person, and even, of his old clothes, with the offer of new ones, on loan, in abundance, could not move him; and that night he slept at the Blue Ridge Inn, on his return home, where he narrated this story in good humour. From this place, that morning, he had set out on foot for Arrowford, leaving his attendants behind, that, he might make a trial of the value his long unvisited relatives set upon him, and which he deemed could only be fairly estimated by presenting himself before them in the garb of his original poverty.

Reader, perhaps, you may smile at this simple tale. Doubtless you fancy the Sprouts a set of rascals—but, look at home—how do you esteem a poor relative? If your conscience does not condemn you, neither do I; but set it down as a truth—the Sprouts are not the only people in the world who value rich relations higher than poor ones.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Newport, R. I.—The Israelites.

The following letter of George Washington possesses a peculiar interest, separate from that of its coming from this great personage. It is a singular fact, that of all the community of this people, at the time of this address, and they were then pretty considerable, not a solitary individual is now remaining on the spot where they then existed. Among the causes of their removal, the decline of Commerce, and consequent depression of business, we believe, has been the most active, if not the only one. Two brothers, were the last of the race, who resided on this island.

For several years they continued in this situation, for the purpose, it is presumed, of guarding the remnant of their possessions. Their synagogue still remains, and is a building of singular construction, attracting the eye, and claiming the interest of the attentive traveller. Their "burial place," containing the bodies of many of their most respectable members, possesses also a considerable interest, and has been latterly enclosed in with a substantial wall. It is here that the last of the Israelites, at this place, (one of the two brothers just mentioned,) is laid. Two or three years ago, he died, and was buried in this spot; and on that occasion was presented, a scene calculated to awaken reflections of a melancholy nature; it was of a man, the last, as it were, of his race, standing amid the forsaken possessions of his fathers, upon the brink of a grave where had just been laid the remains of a brother; the last friend with whom he could associate, and from whence he must have looked on the scene around him as one of sorrow and desolation, where he could no longer find an abiding place. He shortly after went away, since when, we believe, not a single Israelite has resided at this place, of all that numerous and respectable society, to whom Washington addressed the following:

To the Hebrew Congregation at Newport, Rhode Island.

Gentlemen;

While I receive with much satisfaction your address, replete with expressions of affection and esteem, I rejoice in the opportunity of assuring you, that I shall retain a grateful remembrance of the cordial welcome I experienced in Newport, from all classes of citizens. The reflection on the days of difficulty and danger which are past, is rendered the more sweet from a consciousness that they are succeeded by days of uncommon prosperity and security.

If we have wisdom to make the best use of the advantages with which we are now favoured we cannot fail, under the just administration of a good government, to become a great and happy people.

The citizens of the United States of America, have a right to applaud themselves for having given to mankind examples of an enlarged and liberal policy: A policy worthy of imitation.—All possesses alike, liberty of conscience, and immunities of citizenship.

It is now no more that toleration is spoken of, as if it was by the indulgence of one class of the people, that another enjoyed the exercise of their inherited natural rights. For happily the government of the United States, which gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance, requires only that they who live under its protection, should demean themselves as good citizens in giving it on all occasions their effectual support.

It would be inconsistent with the frankness of my character not to avow that I am pleased with your favorable opinion of my administration and fervent wishes for my felicity. May the children of the stock of Abraham who dwell in this land, continue to merit and enjoy the good will of other inhabitants—while every one shall sit in safety under his own vine and fig tree, and there shall be none to make him afraid.

May the Father of all Mercies scatter light, and not darkness, in our paths, and make us all in our several vocations useful here, and in his own due time and way, everlastingly happy.

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

LETTER OF GEN. WASHINGTON.

The following letter from Gen. Washington, says the New York American, has never before been published, and is given here as an additional evidence of the simplicity of his taste, the purity of his feeling, and the warmth of his affections:

Mount Vernon, 21st January, 1784.

"*Dear Sir*—Your favor of the 20th of December, found me, as you conjectured, by my fireside, from which I had been too long absent for my own convenience; to which I returned with the greatest avidity, the moment my public avocations would permit; and from which I hope never again to be withdrawn.

While I am here, solacing myself in my retreat from the busy scenes of life, I am not only made extremely happy by the gratitude of my countrymen in general, but particularly so by the repeated proofs of the kindness and approbation of those who have been more intimately conversant with my public transactions. And, I need scarcely add, that the favourable opinion of no one is more acceptable than that of yourself.

In recollecting the vicissitudes of fortune we have experienced, the difficulties we have surmounted, I shall always call to mind the great assistance I have received from you, both in your public and private character. May the blessings of peace amply reward your exertions; may you and your family (to whom the compliments of Mrs. Washington and myself are affectionately presented) long continue t enjoy every species of happiness the world can afford.

With sentiments of sincere esteem, attachment and affection, I am, dear sir, your most obedient and humble servant, G. WASHINGTON.

Gen. Schuyler.

HINT FOR YOUNG LADIES.

If young women waste in trivial amusement the prime season for improvement, which is between the ages of 16 and 20, they will thereafter regret bitterly the loss, when they come to feel themselves inferior in knowledge to almost every one they converse with; and above all, if they should ever be mothers, when they feel their own inability to direct and assist the pursuits of their children, they will then find ignorance a severe mortification and a real evil. Let this animate their industry; and let not a modest opinion of their capacities be a discouragement to their endeavours after knowledge. A moderate understanding, with diligent and well directed application, will go much farther than a more lively genius, if attended with that impatience and inattention which too often accompany quick parts. It is not for want of capacity that so many women are such trifling, insipid companions, so ill qualified for the friendship and conversation of a sensible man, or for the task of governing and instructing a family; it is oftener from the neglect of exercising the talents which they really have and from omitting to cultivate a taste for intellectual improvement; by this neglect they lose the sincerest of pleasures, which would remain when almost every other forsake them, of which neither fortune nor age can deprive them, and which would be a comfort and resource in almost every possible situation in life.

[*Mrs. Chapone.*

From the Village Record.

CHESTER COUNTY.

William Penn's charter—Province named—Landing of the first English settlers, &c.

My Dear Brother,

Although the shores of the Delaware had been inhabited by Europeans fifty years previous to the landing of William Penn, the settlement during that period had made no considerable advancement. The banks of the river, and those particular places only, were occupied, while the interior was untenanted and indeed but partially explored by the whites.

The charter granting to William Penn the province of Pennsylvania was dated at Westminster the fourth of March, 1681, and signed by writ of Privy seal. In this instrument the extent and boundaries of the new province are specified, and the free use of the lands and waters with their produce wholly given up to him. He had the power of making laws with the advice and assent of the freemen of the territory assembled, of appointing judges and other officers, of pardoning and reprieving except in cases of wilful murder and high treason. He might also in instances of great emergency, make ordinances without the consent of the freemen, when they could not be suddenly and conveniently assembled: which however were to be agreeabl to reason and not repugnant to the laws of England. In the event of invasion or disturbance by pirates, he had authority to levy, muster and train to arms, the men of the Province, and to act in the capacity of Captain General of the forces thus raised. In short he was made absolute proprietary of the Province of Pennsylvania, and large powers and privileges were assigned him as governor.

This charter was followed by a declaration issued by the King, to the planters of Pennsylvania, expressive of the grant, describing the bounds of the province, and enjoining them to yield all due obedience to their proprietary.

William Penn had intended to distinguish his possessions by the name of New Wales, but this was not agreeable to the pleasure of his sovereign, who took the naming upon himself and called the province Pennsylvania in honour of the father of the grantee, Admiral Sir William Penn and in consideration of the distinguished services of that officer in the British navy. The modesty of the proprietor on this occasion was quite characteristic. Fearing the imputation of vanity, he used his utmost endeavours to have Penn struck out of the name, and even visited the king for that purpose: but as we would have wished, his efforts were wholly unavailing: Charles persisted in retaining it.

In the same year, three ships crowded with adventurers sailed for the province. One of them the Bristol Factor, Roger Drew, commander, arrived before Upland on the 11th of December.—Here the passengers seeing some houses, went on shore at Robert Wade's landing near the lower side of Chester creek, and the river having frozen up during the night they remained in this place all winter. John Otten, Nathaniel Allen and Edward Lanet with their families, Joseph Kirkbride then a boy, and afterwards a man of consequence in the colony, and several servants of Governor Penn were among the passengers.

In one of these ships, we are not told particularly in which, arrived William Markham deputy governor and a relation of the proprietary. He, with certain commissioners appointed to assist him, was enjoined to treat with the Indians, and procure their good will, by observing in his intercourse with them a kind and friendly disposition, and a strict regard to honour and justice.

The year following brought William Penn himself to America. He landed at New Castle with many of his friends on the 21st of October, "amidst the acclamations of the diversified population" that had assembled to welcome his coming. His fame had flown before him, and the Indians, the Dutch, the Swedes, the Welsh and the English, were there to exhibit an expression of their joy at beholding him, and to shew their respect for the greatness and excellence of his character. How gratifying must have been such a reception to the heart of that truly good and virtuous man!

Shortly afterward he proceeded to Upland in order to call the first General Assembly. This, says Clarkson, was a memorable event, and to be distinguished by some marked circumstance.—He determined therefore to change the name of the place. Turning round to his friend Pearson, one of his own society, who accompanied him in the ship Welcome, he said: "Providence has brought us here safe. Thou hast been the companion of my perils. What wilt thou that I should call this place?" Pearson replied: "*Chester*, in remembrance of the city from whence I came."—Wm. Penn said that it should be called Chester, and that when he divided the land into counties he would call one of them by the same name also.

The promise was soon after fulfilled. And although the boundary line between Chester and Philadelphia counties was not accurately defined until about two years afterwards, the counties had their respective names, and the limits were pretty generally understood.

By the fifteenth article of the Frame of Government it had been provided, that the general Assembly should consist for the first year of all the freemen of the province that should choose to attend, with an equal number from the territories.—The members having met punctually at the time appointed, the fourth of December, 1682, Nicholas Moore, president of the society of Traders, was appointed Speaker, and the house proceeded to business.

As this was the first assembly held in the province, and the only one that ever met in the county of Chester, I shall be somewhat particular in noticing its transactions. The first acts of importance that were passed, were an act of Union annexing the territories to the province, and an act of settlement in reference to the frame of government, which, with certain alterations, was declared to be accepted and confirmed. The Dutch, Swedes, and foreigners of all descriptions within the boundaries of the province and territories were there naturalized.

All the laws agreed upon in England as belonging to the Frame of Government were, with some alterations, and with the addition of nineteen others, thus making together fifty-nine, passed in due form.

Among these laws I shall notice the following. "All persons who confessed the one Almighty and eternal God to be the Creator, Upholder and Ruler of the World; and who held themselves obliged in conscience to live peaceably and justly in society, were in no ways to be molested for their religious persuasion and practice; nor to be compelled at any time to frequent any religious place or ministry whatever. All Treasurers however, Judges, Sheriffs, of the Peace and all whatsoever in the service of the government, and all members elected to serve in Provincial Council and General Assembly, and all electors, were to be such as professed faith in Jesus Christ, and as had not been convicted of ill fame, or unsober and dishonest conversation, and who were one and twenty years of age. All children of the age of twelve were to be taught some useful trade or skill, to the end, that none might be idle in the province; but that the poor might work to live, and the rich if they became poor, might not want. Servants were not to be kept longer than the time of servitude agreed upon, and were to be put in fit equipage at the expiration of it. All pleadings, processes and records in courts of law were to be as short as possible. All fees of law were to be moderate and to be hung up on tables in the courts. All persons wrongfully imprisoned or prosecuted were to have double damages against the informer or prosecutor. All fines were to be moderate. With respect to the criminal part of these laws one new principle was introduced into it. William Penn was of opinion that though the deterring of others from offences must continue to be the great, and indeed only end of punishment, yet in a community professing itself christian, the reformation of the offender was to be inseparably connected with it. Hence he made but two capital offences; namely, murder, and treason against the state, and hence also all prisons were to be considered as work shops where the offenders might be industriously, soberly and morally employed.

The Assembly having sat three days, broke up; but before they adjourned, they returned their most grateful thanks to the Governor. The Swedes also deputed for themselves Lacy Cock to return him their thanks, and to acquaint him, that they would love, serve, and obey him with all they had, declaring it was the best day they had ever seen."

Although entirely inexperienced in the business of legislation, much harmony appears to have prevailed among the members constituting the first provincial assembly. This is sufficiently evident from the circumstance, that no less than sixty-one laws were enacted during a session of half a week's continuance. The expedition used on this occasion, forms a striking contrast with the dilatory proceedings of some modern legislative bodies, which, but too often, seem to make the business of the commonwealth but a secondary consideration.

It is however a curious fact that not one of those sixty-one laws is at present in force, having all been repealed, supplied, or become obsolete.

Soon after the close of the next session of the legislature, in the beginning of the year 1683, the governor and council established a seal for each of the counties; viz. For Chester a *plow*; for Philadelphia an *anchor*; for Bucks a *tree and vine*; for New Castle a *Castle*; for Kent *three ears of Indian corn*; and for Sussex a *wheat sheaf*. Thomas Usher was the first Sheriff of Chester, and appointed about the same time. Yours, &c.

The following passages are extracted from a Review of the "Inquiry," &c. which we have before noticed in our columns. The Review is contained in the 1st. No. of a little work, entitled the Berean, lately established at Wilmington, Del.—It appears to be conducted with considerable ability, and is attributed to one, of whom, as an able defender of this society, the reading public have already a favourable knowledge.

As it respects the merits of this work, we can only speak in general terms. To reply to all the charges and alleged facts, which the author has attempted to place in such a formidable array against the Quakers, would be a work of time.—For although all that is contained in this book, has been, long since, answered and refuted; yet as these refutations are now lost sight of, it may be deemed expedient to bring them again before the public. In the mean time, every judicious person will suspend his opinion, observing the old adage "*audi alteram partem.*"

Every one will agree with us that this author wants not talents, nor learning, nor wit, nor the ornaments of style. But he wants that which, to constitute a *christian* writer, a minister of the gospel, is indispensable; and of more value than all these, he wants TRUTH. Strip him of his *foreign* plumage—view him in his native garb, and we shall find him equally unfit to occupy that rank to which he aspires, and undeserving of that patronage which he so anxiously solicits.

Every person who reads the "Inquiry," and has a knowledge of the subject investigated, will perceive that the writer has widely departed from truth and fair-dealing: in short, that he has, virtually, practised on the principle introduced by the clergy in the 4th century, "that it was an act of virtue to deceive, when by that means the interests of the [his] 'Church' might be promoted." We will do him the justice to admit, that he is sincerely contending for what he believes is *orthodoxy*; but *wrong* means cannot be justified, however *right* the end to be attained.

But whilst he thus sacrifices the true interests of virtue and religion, to his sectarian zeal, to exalt one sect and injure another, he uses every artifice which a mind prolific in resource can devise, to cover his scheme and deceive his reader. In page 53, he says "Religious inquiry and even controversy, is perfectly consistent with the loveliest exercise of *charity*. It may be so gracefully conducted, as to be made to bear along with it the best *proofs* of its being the offspring of charity. The spirit that *disgraced* the polemics of ancient times is no longer countenanced. *The religious public will soon frown into oblivion the volume which offers violence to the grace of brotherly love*"!!—This specious language of our polite *professor*, may mislead the unwary. But every intelligent and candid reader will indignantly tear off his mask and read his true character in the following couplet:

"*Mel in ore verba lactis;*
"*Fel in corde fraus in factis.*"

The Quakers, from the period of their first organization into a religious society, have not ceased to maintain a faithful testimony against taking a compensation for preaching the Gospel; deeming such a practice to be a violation of the precepts of our Lord; contrary to the very nature of the "New Covenant," and to the example of its first promulgators. Hence, in every monthly, quarterly and yearly meeting of the society, throughout the world, this query is read and answered once in every year:—"Do you maintain a faithful testimony against a *hireling ministry*?" and if any violation of this testimony appear, the party is dealt with as an offender, and if not reclaimed, he is disowned. So careful is the society on this point, that if a member marrying out of meeting, employs a hireling minister, the fact is entered both on the minutes, and in the testimony against him, being considered the most offensive part of his conduct.

Time and experience, so far from weakening, have only tended to strengthen and confirm the society on this point. In every age of the church, (except the apostolic) a *mercenary* spirit has infected her ministers, and contests for place and preferment producing the most disgraceful scenes, have prevailed throughout christendom. Even at the present day are witnessed from this quarter, begging the most importunate, and cravings insatiable: and even our author himself, has, on this subject, pronounced one solemn truth: "*Mammon*, says he, "*has breathed a withering blast over us*"! page 33.

But although all who take money for preaching, are thus considered as hireling ministers; yet the society does not view them all as *mercenary*. On this point the Quakers have been misrepresented. That man who accepts of a bare living; is satisfied with a competency: who thus with "godliness" experiences "contentment"; who seeks not honour; nor titles, nor distinction, among his fellows; who does not hear a *call* in every *golden* breeze. Such a one they esteem not, in a bad sense, a *hireling*; and such, they believe, there are of every sect. Yet how dangerous, how destructive to the best interests of Christianity, this privilege of receiving money for preaching, has proved, history can tell!—Simony, in its worst forms, has polluted the sanctuary.—"Mammon has breathed," and the clergy have inhaled the tainted air!!

Now, it is demonstrable that a large share of the sufferings which the Quakers have experienced from the priesthood, has arisen from this testimony; these men have been the leaders and instigators of persecution. For it is well known that the Quakers do not restrict this concern to a silent act of discipline—it does not consist in the mere exercise of an internal polity. They have proclaimed it, and they will, *whilst they remain to be Quakers*, ever continue to proclaim it in the most public manner: they teach it diligently to their children—they speak of it freely, whether sitting in their dwellings, or walking by the way—yea, they "bind it as a sign upon the hand," and "as frontlets between the eyes!" The mercenary hireling hears it - sees it—FEELS it. Like a giant, it stalks before him, and intercepts his golden prospects! Compared with this testimony, he holds even "the light within" as *orthodox*: *and had the Quakers abandoned this ground, had they given their money freely to the clergy, there perhaps never had been a* LESLIE, *or a* "PAEL," *a* BUGG, *or a* BROWNSEEK, (*nobiles fratres*) *entering the lists as polemics against them!*

At that period when, in the language of our author, "the society of Friends struggled into existence," the morals both of the priests and the people were extremely corrupted. The Quakers attempted a reformation; and, striking at the root of the evil, they boldly testified against the vices of the ecclesiastical body; and especially against its *mercenary* character. Now as the clergy of every sect, were more or less infected with this foul leprosy, they all united against them, and it being "like people, like priest," the Quakers suffered from every quarter, and were "made as the offscouring of all things": and, in order to show the virulence and extent of this persecution, it will suffice to state, that from the year 1650 to 1689, no less than 15000 of this people had suffered, either by imprisonment, by loss of goods, or by severe bodily inflictions.

From the writings, chiefly, of this period it is, that the author of the "inquiry" has gleaned his "materials;" a period when defamatory libels against the Society, issued from every pulpit in the land—when almost every petty scribbler gave a license to his pen, equal, if possible, to that taken by the descendant of the great [illegible] or [illegible]!

Now, in his account of the "rise and progress" &c. of the Society, *the writings of its enemies and persecutors are resorted to*; the very kennels are raked, and the most nauseous "materials" are presented to the public palate, dished up with such *condiments*, as, it was hoped, might aid their digestion. But when the Scottish Covenanters—whose conduct, if we are to believe the best accredited histories, was marked by the wildest fanaticism; and the most enormous excesses:—when these are brought into view, *all authorities are rejected*. Hume, Russel, &c. are thrown into the back ground. They have all "prejudged the case;" "formed very erroneous views;" are "infidel historians"—"relate horrible fictions"—in short, "the burst of public indignation" is, with a degree of boldness almost unparalleled, clamorously implored on their heads, for "*disturbing the awful repose of the sainted martyrs*"!! pp 75, 81.

Again: when the Quakers are persecuted, whipt and imprisoned—it is all right enough; it is palliated, nay, justified. It is only "the indignation of the *christian* public turned against them"—"levelled against blasphemy of a peculiar and deep aggravation!" But when other sects plot the overthrow of the government—rise in rebellion against their king—are taken, fighting with arms in their hands, and punished—Why then the case is altered:—"Charles II. is an unprincipled man"—"fears neither God nor man"; is "a Jesuit in politics"—"a Judas in religion"—and a "Nero on the throne"! pp. 1. 90.

Such was the period, such the sources, from which our author has obtained his "materials" and such are his partialities. We will now follow him to this continent; for he has ransacked both worlds with unexampled industry, to discover "what the open, what the covert yield."

Of the Quakers in America he says, that "they have grown up to be a powerful body," but that "they are not known to have exhibited *many* of those indecencies and frantic follies into which *the cruelty of persecution* drove their early English brethren": yet "availing themselves of their liberty, and their distance from the opposition carried on against their sect in Europe, *they have propagated the early opinions of the Society with a license, in which no European Quaker could persuade himself to indulge*," p. 87.

The author has depicted, in glowing colors, in various places of his book, "the outrageous disorders of the public conduct" of the Quakers in England, and which he has stated, was *the inevitable result of their "opinions."* It ought, therefore, to have been expected, that, in this country, where no obstacles presented, and where we are told "they propagated the EARLY OPINIONS of the Society, with a license in which no European Quaker could persuade himself to indulge, the author had gleaned from the annals of nearly a century and a half, a plentiful harvest of "materials;" for like causes produce every where like effects. But no! "They have not exhibited *many* of those indecencies and frantic follies!" How many, and what are they? The object was *grand and important*—his researches have been indefatigable—*but not one case of folly and indecency has he found*!! He has, when on the subject of war, reported some *inconsistencies*; but it will be hereafter shown, that here he has *falsified* and *misrepresented*.

Thus the scheme of this writer is gradually developed. From the *remotest* place, and in the remotest period of the Quaker history, because least liable to detection, he has collected, "with how much pains," says he, "I would be prudent to *conceal*," the ejections of the "Snake" and "Bugg," and with large additions of his own, has smeared them over his pages. But on this continent, where the Quakers, their history and their conduct, are better known, and detection would be certain and fatal to his scheme: "*there are not many of those indecencies and frantic follies!*" Yet these were "Foxgian Quakers!' of the "first convincement;" and William Penn, "a Foxonian Quaker"*—the *impious and deluded* Penn—was the founder and the ruler of their colony—and here too their EARLY doctrines were preached with unbounded "license!"

But the reason of all this is, as we are told, because they were not *persecuted*; for it was "the cruelty of persecution that drove their early English brethren [the 'Foxonian Quakers'] into these indecencies and frantic follies!" A very good apology this, were all that he has written of them true; for "oppression maketh even a wise man mad"—Yet, the reader is told every where else, that these "indecencies and frantic follies" were the necessary result of their principles!!

It was under the guide and influence of that *dreadful* "ignus fatuus," *internal light*, which had produced such "outrageous disorders" in England, that the *deluded*, the *impious*, the *blasphemous* Penn, (see his 90th page) gave institutions, civil and religious, to his infant colony; which had then no parallel in the world, and which have been the admiration of all succeeding ages. But the manner in which these institutions were formed, was not less extraordinary than the institutions themselves. The Quakers come to a wilderness resounding with the horrid yells of its uncivilized tenants. The "*deluded fanatics*" bring with them neither swords nor guns. With a "conscience void of offence," they trust in the God of their fathers for protection—the "shield of faith" alone constitutes their defence—they do not trust in vain. They conciliate the savages; purchase their lands; in short, make a compact, the only one ever confirmed "without an oath, and the only one that never was broken;" for the peace established between the quakers and the Indians, remained permanent and undisturbed.—Here civil and religious liberty, for the first time in Christendom, was established by law.

In New England, whilst another denomination were whipping and hanging the Quakers for their religion, and hunting them down as wild beasts; the Quakers, in the true *christian* style of *retaliation*, were holding out to them FREE TOLERATION. They accepted the offer—they flocked to the standard which Penn had raised in the "howling wilderness"—of that Penn who had "impugned the holiest doctrines of christianity" (p. 90); and under this standard they were permitted to enjoy all the civil and religious franchises of their Quaker brethren—*They sat "under their own vines and their own fig trees,"* and *no* QUAKER *ever made them afraid.*

The author of the "Inquiry" has sketched a character, with features as repulsive as the utmost stretch of his *inventive faculties* could give it; and then by arts which we blush to name, endeavoured to mould the Quaker to suit it. The following is a part of the caricature:

"Their [the Quakers'] principles are hostile to brotherly love and charity"—p. 295.

"Their minds are open to endless follies and deceptions" *ibid.*

"They have drawn around them a trench deep and wide—they place themselves in a state as insulated as the Jews," p. 295–6.

"They have no fellowship with the christian world," *ibid.*

"They denounce the children of their own bowels if they frequent a christian church," *ibid.*

"They sternly deny them the liberty of conscience to read the books of other societies," *ibid.*

"*They command the parents of disowned youth not to entertain or even to comfort them,*" *ibid.*

"The voice of lovely charity has been hitherto drowned in the tumultuous clamours of bigotry," *ibid.* &c. &c.

In looking over this picture, we think every reader will be ready to conclude that the author, whilst drawing it, had lost sight of the Quakers, and by some incomprehensible fatality, fixed his eye on his *orthodox* friends in New-England!!—Let any one attentively compare it with the history of these persecutors, and then ask himself if ever two cases were drawn more parallel! Again, let him read the books of that prodigy of learning and orthodoxy, Cotton Mather; and then say, whether it is not singularly adapted to the state of this people—whether their minds were not open "to endless follies and deceptions"?

But how are we to reconcile the distorted portraiture which this caricaturist has drawn of the Quakers, with what he says of them in page 287—"I will admit the morality and *sound policy* usually ascribed to them; I will not detract one grain from their *justice*, their *integrity*, their *honesty*. Their *kind* and *amiable* manners have *secured* them a right to the title of FRIENDS; their females are *distinguished* for their prudence, their modesty, and *elegance of manners*; their attention to the wants of the poor, their deportment towards the Indian tribes, and their labours in behalf of bleeding Africa, call forth our *applause*."—"Of their amiable virtues we speak not. Those merit every praise."

In no other manner can these contradictions be reconciled, than by reversing the golden rule, given by Truth itself; and to be used as the infallible touch-stone of virtue and vice, of the true christian, and the hypocritical *professor*—*By their fruits ye shall* NOT *know them.*

We have thus given a very imperfect sketch of this author's scheme; and pointed out a few of his errors and contradictions. When minutely examined, it will be found *that there is scarcely a page in the work, where the Quakers are alluded to, in which there is not a shameful violation of* TRUTH. We pledge ourselves for the truth of this assertion—it will be *redeemed*. The temper in which the book is written, asks for no comment of ours. In short, the whole production, taken together, furnishes a melancholy proof, that a yielding to the unrestrained indulgence of those mischievous passions that disgraced the clergy in the dark ages, is by no means incompatible with an exercise of the *profession* of a minister of the Gospel in the 19th century.

M.

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* "Penn has professedly defended every feature of Fox's inspirations."—(p. 300.)

The Rev. Joseph Eastburn of this city, in a letter published in the Report of the New-York Bethel Union, says, "that the place of meeting for sailors in this city is constantly well attended every Lord's day, both morning and afternoon; and many that visit the place say they find no place of worship so solemn and quiet. Many of the seamen are often deeply affected, and in the close of the afternoon meetings, those that expect to sail in the course of the week come forward with all the affection of dear children, to bid farewell; and when going down the river and bay they prepare their letters to be sent back by the pilots, in which it is common for masters, with their mates and all of the crew, to unite in requesting to be constantly remembered in prayer in their church, not only for protection from the dangers of the sea, but from sinning against the Lord. On their return they present their public expression of thanks in the church."

On the death of Caroline, wife of Isaac Nathans, formerly of the county of Philadelphia.

Another year's corroding hand,
Has snatch'd a friend away:
The wife, the mother—to a land
Where years seem like a day.

This dusky globe was not her home,
For so her God declar'd,
And with the summons bade her come,
Prepar'd, or not prepar'd.

O, let this be our every thought,
To cherish in our breast;
She now has found, what long she sought,
An everlasting rest.

And while our tears of sorrow flow,
For one so lov'd, so dear,
We cannot help but feel, and know
The *blow* that must be here.

NEWS FROM GREECE.

The Boston Daily Advertiser of Monday morning, contains some additional information of the progress of the affairs in Greece, which, it will be seen, are quite satisfactory. The return of the Capondan Pacha to Constantinople, and the defeat of the Turkish squadron before Missolonghi, which, with the troops transported from the Morea, compelled the Turks to raise the siege of that place, are events of which we have published rumours before. But the intelligence now assumes a more positive character.

It is certain that the Greeks took the earliest advantage of the departure of the Capt. Pacha, from the Archipelago. The expedition from Hydra, already mentioned, under Maurocordato, arrived at Calamata, took on board troops, and sailed three days after—arrived before Missolonghi and dispersed the Barbary squadron of sixteen vessels, which blockaded that place, capturing or destroying three of them. The Greek squadron then proceeded immediately to transport 6000 troops from the Morea, which had been assembled for the purpose near Patras, to Missolonghi, by means of which the siege of that place was raised.

Omer Brione, Pacha of Janina, after suffering great losses, retired upon Prevesa, abandoning all his artillery, and Mustapha Pacha of Scutari, had also retreated with the remnant of his troops.—Three Greek vessels, detached from the squadron, proceeded to Mourtos, a small port in Albania, and surprised and took prisoners, a number of Turkish troops. A corps of 1500 or 2000 Greeks also landed at Armyros, in the Gulf of Volo, and had advanced some distance into the interior of Thessaly.

It was uncertain whether they would be able to maintain themselves in that quarter, and they therefore kept their vessels in the gulf to embark if it should prove necessary. This information is derived from various accounts received through the Ionian Islands, Trieste and Venice. News of these successes of the Greeks had reached Constantinople. A letter of Nov. 15, says, that the result of the late conference of the Divan, is not known, but it appears certain, that it has decidedly rejected the proposition of stifling the insurrection by conciliatory measures, and by granting governments like those of Moldavia and Wallachia; but that the taking of Corinth, and the deliverance of Missolonghi, will give a new energy to the Greeks, and it becomes more and more improbable that the insurrection will be quelled by force.

ROME, Dec. 15.—Don Emanuel Perez de la Vega, the learned and intrepid Spanish traveller, has just arrived here. He has traversed Asia, America and Africa, and made many curious observations. He has been ten years absent from his country, and only knows from report the recent evils of that kingdom, which he is about to enrich with the tribute of his talents, and the fruit of his toils.

London Female Fashions.
FOR JANUARY

Morning Dress.—Twilled sarsnet or levantine high dress, of a deep green colour, called by the French *eau de Nil*; the *corsage* fastens behind with hooks and eyes; is made to fit the shape, and ornamented with perpendicular wadded satin rouleaus of the same colour and equi distant; broad satin *ceinture*, with a uniform rosette behind. Long tight sleeve, edged with satin at the wrist, and fastened with a satin band, the outer part formed into a diamond, with a wadded knot in the centre. Short full upper sleeve, confined by satin rouleaus placed longitudinally, and supported with satin knots. The bottom of the dress has six wadded satin rouleaus, each headed with a narrow piping formed into waves or festoons, and supported with wadded satin knots; beneath is a broad satin hem richly worked *collerette* and ruffles.—*Bonnet de jolie femme* of British Mechlin lace; long strings of the same, trimmed with lace like the borders, which are drawn very full at the sides, where a bow of pink gauze ribbon is introduced beneath the cap, being of one piece of lace. The head-piece is formed by two drawings, and ties behind with pink satin ribbon; three separate bows or puffings of broad shaded pink gauze ribbon are *placed in front*. Embossed *gold earrings*, chain and cross; Buff-colour Morocco shoes tied with ribbon of the same colour.

Promenade Dress—Pelisse of levantine silk; or Terry, velvet, of a rich brown color (*couleur d'orcille d'ours*), made plain and high to fasten in front, with a neat standing collar, edged with satin of the same colour. The velvet (*velours epingle,*) which promises to be very fashionable this winter, has not been worn for many years: it looks like very narrow cords, and forms elegant trimmings for silk pelisses; the *ceinture*, which fastens with a gold buckle in front, and the leaves and knots of the trimmings are made of it. The trimming is scolloped, and edged with satin, having a pair of leaflets introduced at each point through a slit, which is bound with satin, and reunited with a velvet knot behind the leaves. The *corsage* is ornamented from the shoulders to the waist, where the trimming approximates, and widens again in descending, till it reaches the ermine which goes round the bottom of the pelisse, and is a quarter of a yard in depth. The long sleeve has a full epaulette, ornamented with leaves, and the wrist is trimmed to correspond. Bonnet of the same material as the pelisse, lined with the same, and edged with shaded velvet; rather more than an inch broad *a la Marie Stuart*; the crown round and rather low, ornamented with velvet flowers and bows of shaded velvet. Bonnet cap of Honiton, with very full borders fastening under the chin. Full lace ruff and ruffle. Terry velvet boots, the colour of the pelisse.—Pale yellow gloves, and a shell reticule with silver chain.

Weekly Compendium.

There are 1199 Justices of the Peace in the state of South Carolina. This is the aggregate number authorised by act of the Legislature, in the different parishes.

There are at present in London about two hundred established gambling houses, exclusive of the immense number of low public houses, where the system is carried on in a small way to an amazing extent!

It is stated in a late English paper, that the Archduchess Maria Louisa, is about to marry an Austrian General.

The New Orleans Courier of the 29th Jan. informs us, that Major Gen. SCOTT arrived in that city the day previous, as also Major TWIGGS, with two companies of U. S. troops are to be stationed at that place.

Fast Sailing.—The ship Wm. Savery, Captain Phillips, arrived at this port, from Canton, in the short space of 100 days. The Savery left this port on the 5th of May last, and has performed the voyage to and from Canton in 9 months and 20 days.

A Shark was killed at Jamaica, the 30th of December last, in whose ravenous maw were found the head and arm of a man.

In the New York state prison, on the 1st of January, there were 608 convicts—440 white men and 18 women—120 black men and 26 black women; 106 of them were in for life.

A late English paper states, that a butcher at Calais killed a bullock which was reared on the plains of Waterloo, and on opening him found 1[illegible] musket balls, two nails, and a button of a soldier's coat.

It is stated in the London New Monthly Magazine for January, that "New York is now amply provided with water from the river Schuylkill."

A man named O'Neil, a carpenter, while repairing a house at *Isle au Noix*, lately fell from a ladder, and expired the next day—leaving a widow and five children.

Curious Verdict.—A petit jury in Louisiana, lately sentenced a man to pay a fine of $1000 for killing one of his slaves. The judge informed them that their business was to decide on the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, and not to interfere with the punishment which was fixed by the law. Nothing however, would induce them to alter their verdict.

The Legislature of Massachusetts adjourned on Saturday evening, after a session of forty-seven days.

The U. S. Ship Cyane, Captain Creighton, has sailed from New-York for Havre, having on board Mr. Brown, Minister to France, and his family.

Two persons have been arrested in Bergen County, N. J. for passing counterfeit three dollar notes, on the Bank of Peterson, and two dollar notes on the Geneva Bank.

Surrender of Montevideo.—By the arrival at Salem (Mass.) of the brig Hope, we learn that Montevideo was surrendered to the Imperial forces, on the 1st Dec.—the place having been for some weeks blockaded, both by sea and land. The former duties (under the Portuguese government) then went into effect.

Doctor Christie, of the United States' Navy, from Thompson's Island, who arrived at Charleston on the 11th inst. states, that when he left the Island (30th ult.) there were 30 persons on the sick list, but principally cases of debility.

The whole of the capital stock of the Bank of Southwark, &c. amounting to $300,000, was subscribed for on Monday and Tuesday; and the books are closed. Measures, we understand, will be immediately adopted in order to obtain a charter.

The Elkton Press states that the canal, to unite the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, is contracted for, and a number of hands employed in clearing the ground.

A comet was visible in England in the month of December. It was situated, the last week of that month, in the South East, about fifteen degrees from the horizon.

Within the last two years, fifteen thousand new houses have been added to London and its vicinity.

EXPEDITION.—The packet ship John Wells entered at the Custom House, New York, on Monday the 16th, commenced her discharge on Tuesday, cleared on Monday the 23d, and sailed on Tuesday morning 24th, with a full cargo.

On the 22d instant, while the schooner Benjamin Franklin, captain WANE, one of the Boston and Philadelphia line of packets, was lying to in a heavy gale, at midnight, THOMAS WALL, seaman, was knocked overboard: and as the sea was very boisterous it was impossible to render him any assistance.

At Buenos Ayres, November 15, flour was sold at 50 dollars per barrel; but in 2 or 3 days after was reduced to 20 dollars in consequence of the arrival of several vessels from America.

The annual mortality of London, half a century ago, was one to twenty; it is now one to forty.

Medical Premiums.—The Medical Society of the State of New York has offered a premium of $50 for the best dissertation on "the History, Causes, and the treatment of the Hooping Cough;" and the like sum of $50, for the best dissertation on "the Remote and Exciting Causes of Phthisis Pulmonalis" the dissertation to be forwarded to the Secretary at Albany, (post paid) on or before the 1st, January, 1825.

A daughter of Eli Harvey, who resides in Newlin township, Chester county, Pa. was accidentally burnt to death, on the 18th inst. by her clothes taking fire.

It is stated that a bed of Coal has been discovered in Chatham, Morris county, N. J. about [illegible] miles from Newark.

The Hartford Mirror estimates the damage on Connecticut River, by the late freshet, at one million of dollars.

At Haverhill, Ms. during the late gale, the alarm was so great that the inhabitants fled for refuge from their own dwellings to the meeting house; where being collected, the terror was increased, by several windows being blown in.

The President has nominated NINIAN EDWARDS, a Senator of the U. S. from Illinois, as Minister to Mexico—there is no doubt the nomination will be confirmed by the Senate.

It is mentioned in the Detroit Gazette as a singular and pleasing fact, that there is not a single individual imprisoned, for crime or debt, in the Territory of Michigan.

Since the year B. C. 2207, there has been among the Emperors of China, Natural deaths, 1[illegible]—Assassinated 38—Poisoned 10—Suicides 5—Accidental 1—Dethroned 23—Abdicated 3.

WINE.—A Danish chemist has demonstrated that apple juice mixed with a great quantity of sugar, produces a drink which more nearly resembles wine than any other substitute. Cherries and currants, he says, are not as proper for wine as the apple.

Within the last year 728 poor persons have been successfully treated for various diseases of the eye at the New York Eye Infirmary; and since its foundation 2494 patients have been relieved.

The zeal for the cause of the Greeks is as great on the other side of the Mountains as on this. A great Concert was given lately at Cincinnati, the profits of which were for the benefit of the Greeks—on which occasion a spirited and eloquent address was delivered by Gen. Wm. H. Harrison.

A Lottery has been granted to Mr. Oliver [illegible], of Pittsburg, by the Legislature of Ohio, to indemnify him and Mr. Herman Long, of [illegible], for their losses in the burning of the Steam [illegible]. The amount of money authorized to be raised by the Lottery, is 30,000 dollars.

A child of Mr Joseph S. Eldridge, of Providence, R. I. was burnt to death on Saturday last. The mother tied the child to a small chair, and left the room for a short time; in the mean while the infant had fallen, with the chair, into the fire, and was dead on the return of the mother.

On Saturday the 7th inst. Mr. John [illegible] Joy, Maine, attended the Belfast market with a load of merchandize, and on his return is supposed to have stopped to warm himself by a fire that had been made in the woods, as he was found in the morning, on the fire, dead, and the body almost consumed.

The Savannah Republican states that the Spanish prisoners who were concerned in the late robbery of the Colombian armed schr. La Centella, in Mobile bay, have been arrested, and committed for trial, on the charge of robbery—some gold and jewels found on them were recognized by the officers of the schooner. The mutineers landed the prisoners on Dog River point, and then passed directly for sea. Captain HORNER has offered $[illegible] for their arrest.

Boundary Line.—The American and British Commissioners for ascertaining and establishing the boundary line between the United States and British provinces, from Lake Champlain up the St. Lawrence, and through the Great Lakes, are about to hold a meeting at Albany. Col. Barclay, the British Commissioner, Col. Hale, the Agent, and the other gentlemen attached to the Commission, arrived at Crittenden's, in Albany, a week ago. Gen. Porter was daily expected.

A letter from Haverhill, N. H. of the 11th inst. states, that on the preceding Wednesday, while the inhabitants of Bath village, were engaged in saving their property from destruction by the flood, a fire broke out in a Watch-maker's shop on the south side of the road, and swept some buildings to ashes, viz. the above shop, [illegible] Joslyn's store of goods and books, [illegible] ter shop, with about one third of a valuable stock of goods, and several smaller buildings. [illegible] estimated at $1[illegible].

Small Pox.—At Lexington, Mass. within twenty five days, there were five members of one family who fell victims to that loathsome disease, the Small Pox, viz.—January 1, Thaddeus Reed, aged 68 years; Jan. 5, Mrs. Reed, aged 66; Jan 22, Phebe, wife of Mr. Thaddeus Reed, jun. 27; Jan. 25, an infant daughter of Thaddeus and Phebe Reed, aged 3 months; and Luther Prescott, son-in-law of Thaddeus Reed, aged 29.

Steam Boat Sunk.—The Mobile Register, of the 24th of January, states, that intelligence had just been received from St. Stephens, of the loss of the Steam Boat Osage. She run upon a snag and sunk, a few miles above Coffeeville. The Osage had on board a cargo of coffee. From the same source we learn that the Steam Boat Cotton Plant, was aground on the Tombeckbee.

A new weekly paper is about being established in New York, to be published by Messrs. Wilder & Campbell, and to be called "*The Star Spangled Banner,*" in quarto form, each number to contain eight pages. The main object is said to be, to publish intelligence relating to the navy and army of the United States; comprising biographical sketches of officers, stations of ships and troops, promotions, changes, &c. the state of public works, &c.

Trial for Murder.—Rebecca Preston alias Scott, a free coloured woman, was arraigned at the bar of the City Court at Baltimore, on Monday, the 23d inst. for the murder of her newborn infant. —The trial occupied the Court the greater part of the day. The evidence in the case was so conclusive, that the jury returned in about twenty minutes with a verdict of "*murder in the first degree.*"

In the State of Mississippi, a law was passed at the last Session of its Legislature which does credit to the gallantry of the State, and, in our estimate, is even more honorable to its intelligence and liberality. By this law, the limits of each and every county are declared to be the prison bounds thereof: thus modified, personal restraint for debt only goes to prevent fraudulent evasion of debt by elopement. By the same law, it is declared, that no free white woman shall in any case be arrested or imprisoned for debt. This law was objected to by the Governor, but, when returned with his objections, was passed in both Houses by the constitutional majority.

COLUMBIA, S. C. FEB. 7.—What a coquetting climate have we of the South! In one little week the vicissitudes of the different seasons are often felt. Some ten or twelve days ago, Fahrenheit's thermometer ranged between 70 and 75 degrees. On Monday last it was at 30 deg.; and on the following morning we were visited with a fall of snow. At that time, a laughing *Helen* might have plucked from our gardens a bunch of roses with one hand, and with the other saluted her beau with a snowball.

Fire.—The woollen factory, belonging to Messrs. Buck & Baily, near Fort Royal, Virginia, together with all its machinery, and a large quantity of cloth, was totally consumed by fire on Sunday night, the 8th last. The loss is estimated at $5000. The dwelling-house of Mrs. Lucy N. Buck, a few miles from Fort Royal, was burnt to the ground, two nights after the destruction of the factory. The sufferer is sister-in-law to Mr. Bayley, and the coincidence is truly unfortunate.

A letter addressed to the Editor of the Boston Weekly Reporter, signed John Pedrick, states, that he had found from experiment, that the powder generally in use, of the manufacture of the Eastern states, did not possess more than one eighth of the strength of that manufactured by Mr. Dupont. "It was just such miserable powder, says Mr. Pedrick, that occasioned the loss of our *Frigate Chesapeake.*"

A letter received by a gentleman in Washington city, from one of the missionaries among the Osage Indians, affords the following satisfactory information relative to the late outrages of the Indians of that country:

"CINCINNATI, OHIO, FEB. 12.

"You have probably before this been informed of the murder of five or six white men by the Osages, who were hunting on their war ground. I hope that our friends will not be alarmed for our safety on this account. This act has been publicly disavowed by the nation. They never manifested more affection to us, or more loyalty towards our government in their professions."

THE ANACONDA.—The Baltimore Morning Chronicle states, that Dr. Ayres has lately brought home from our African colony, a serpent of the Anaconda species, which frequently grow to so extraordinary a size as to swallow tygers, lions, and oxen whole after strangling them. The Doctor is said to have seen these *monsters*, the dead bodies of which was found among the rocks of Mesurado, that measured 30 feet long. Sheep and goats belonging to the colony, had been frequently missed, which is attributed to the presence of this unwelcome visitor.

The Insurance Offices of this city have subscribed the sum of 250 dollars, for the purchase of a piece of plate, to be presented to Captain Dawson, of the schooner Mexican, in testimony of their sense of his judicious and spirited conduct in preserving that vessel and her cargo, when on her late voyage, she was struck with lightning and took fire.

The schr. Mexican, was, on the fourth of October last, on her passage from this port to Alvarado, struck with lightning. The fore-top gallant mast was shivered into a thousand pieces, the fore top gallant sail divided into two parcels, and every person on board, except Captain Dawson and the man at the helm, affected by the electricity. Shortly afterwards, fire was discovered to issue from between the decks, and the quantity of smoke that gushed from the forecastle, prevented the men from descending to extinguish the flames: two, who attempted to go down, narrowly escaped death. Captain Dawson then directed the cabin door and forecastle to be fastened, and, making all sail his shattered condition would admit, in three hours and a half anchored in two fathoms water. He then had the deck broken up, and after a most persevering and active exertion, aided by his men, succeeded in putting out the fire, which had extended to nearly 100 bags, bales, and packages. "Judge," says a passenger, "what a condition we were in, when the deck was too hot to bear your hand on, the boat too small to hold us all, and we in the momentary expectation of being overwhelmed with a column of smoke and fire: in one hour more the schooner would have burnt up in spite of every exertion. Thanks be to God for our miraculous escape—it was almost providential."

The Freshet.—During the late freshet, seven bridges, on the Onion river, N. Y. were destroyed. On White River, all the bridges from Royalton, to the Connecticut river, were swept away. So rapid was the rise of water, in the vicinity of Montpelier, Vt. that a gentleman and three ladies, who were endeavouring to pass from that place to Barre, were completely surrounded by water and ice. Their situation, for some time, was peculiarly distressing, but they were finally enabled to gain a hill, where they remained during the night. The Dover, N. H. paper, mentions, that two of the bridges, one on Libbey's river, on the main road to [illegible], the other near Ham's mills, were carried away.

Much damage was sustained in Berkshire county, Mass. At Pittsfield, two of the principal bridges over the Housatonick, were entirely swept away, and most of the smaller ones were rendered impassable. In Dalton, several bridges were destroyed. In Williamstown, during the storm, a barn and sheds, belonging to Keyes Danforth, esq. were blown down, and 9 cows and a colt killed thereby.

From Bridgton, New-Jersey, we learn that a flock of fifty sheep, were drowned in the meadows, at Woodbury, and the embankments were much injured.

A RIVER ON FIRE!

SPARTA, Tenn. Jan. 21.

On Saturday evening last, we witnessed a very novel and interesting spectacle, at the Salt Wells, belonging to Mr. Denton, on the Calf Killer river, about three miles above this village: Rumor, with her hundred tongues, had been so very active on the occasion, as to prepare us for the exhibition of something very curious, from hearing it proclaimed on all sides "*the river is on fire!*" Determined to see for ourselves, we mounted our Nag at 8 P. M. and rode to this scene of wonder.

As we approached within two miles of the Wells, our attention was suddenly arrested, by seeing coruscations of light quivering on the edge of the horizon, which was illumined with an unsteady, flickering glare. Arrived at the spot, a scene presented itself, that almost beggars description. A column of fire nearly 40 feet in height, ascended from near the middle of the river, here about fifty yards wide, illuminating surrounding objects within the distance of two hundred yards.

We are informed by Mr. Denton, that in boring for Salt water the preceding day, they had suddenly struck upon a vein of sulphureous Gas, which, in ascending found another vent than the tube, through the surrounding waters, which boiled with considerable violence round the place of its escape. A torch was then cautiously applied, which quickly communicated to the Gas, and a blaze inconceivably grand burst upwards to the height mentioned, apparently from the very bed of the river. The cloud above the blaze exhibited a mixture of colors beautiful beyond description, and a ruddy dismal light, gave to various objects, the hues of green and red, yellow and blue. For two elements so adverse in their nature, thus to associate and commingle as it were, presented such an anomaly, as, for the moment, annihilated all sides, that fire and water delighted in operation.

Singular decision of a jury.—A captain of a Steam boat in Canada, having received orders from the Steam-boat Company, to discharge the Steward, requested him to leave the boat. But the steward declined. The captain then ordered him to go, but he refused. On this, the captain took him by the arm, and led him to the gangway. An action was brought for an assault and battery, and the facts were proved as here set forth. The court charged the jury, explained to them the evidence, and expressed the opinion that, according to law and evidence, they could not find the defendant guilty. The jury then retired and in about an hour returned with a *verdict of guilty*. The court on the plea that they could not have considered the law and the facts, remanded them, and after an absence of an hour and a half, they returned the same verdict. So strange an instance is this considered, of a decision by a jury, against the clearest authority of evidence and law, that the court have not given judgment upon it.

A SEA ELEPHANT TAKEN.

While a young gentleman was gunning on Saturday last, on the beach at the mouth of East Chester Bay, about 14 miles from New York, he discovered something floating on the water, which he at first believed to be some drowned person, but on nearer examination, he found to be some marine animal, upon which he pursued it for several hours, and at last as the animal approached the shore and extended its jaws, presenting a frightful appearance to one unaccustomed to view the monsters of the deep, he discharged his piece directly in its mouth; upon which it bellowed most tremendously, and became so furious that it attacked and beat off the gunner's dog, who sprung towards the animal the moment it was fired at. The gunner repeated his fire, and the third shot proved mortal. It has since been brought to New York, and proves to be a *sea Elephant*, weighing upwards of 600 pounds, and measuring about nine feet in length. This animal is rarely seen in northern latitudes.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, February 28, 1824.

As we mentioned, on commencing the publication of the Letters, from the Village Record, on "Chester County," our intention of continuing them, from time to time, believing them to possess a considerable interest, besides much valuable information, which the writer would feel a desire to see generally diffused, it may now be necessary to state, that they will hereafter be discontinued, as our friend Miner appears unwilling they should be communicated to the public any further than they are likely to be through the medium of his paper.

This may be all proper enough, and we are not disposed to dispute his right to the exclusive privilege of dispensing the kind of information which he of course possesses peculiar facilities for obtaining, though we shall, perhaps, occasionally give such extracts as may not be of too local a nature, and which may be done without trespassing too far on the good will of our neighbour.

The first Number of a new publication, entitled, the "Literary Repository and Philadelphia Magazine of Morality, Literature and Science," has been handed to us for inspection. It is in a pamphlet form, of 24 pages, and is issued monthly at the low price of $1 per annum.

The editor observes in his address, that his pages shall be rendered as far as practicable, subservient to the best interests of mankind; whatever, therefore, is calculated to reform the morals, ameliorate the condition, and store the mind with useful knowledge, merits, and will claim his first attention.

This is bidding fair. It is simply, however, an avowal of principles which should influence every conductor of a public print, and must, to ensure encouragement in this city; and if acted upon will doubtless meet with proper attention. It has our best wishes for its success, and we take a pleasure in thus introducing it through our columns to the notice of the public.

The Annual Report of the Controllers of the public schools in this city, gives a very flattering account of the improvement that has been made since the origination of the system in 1819. Since which, it appears, by this interesting document, that *ten thousand eight hundred and nine children* have been admitted into the schools; and that the number now receiving the benefits of instruction, is *two thousand seven hundred and six.*

The introduction of schools of this kind, must be considered a measure fraught with incalculable good, not to the present generation so much, however great that may be, as to posterity. Their establishment, and consequent general diffusion of knowledge and virtue, throughout all classes of these United States, is the talisman on which hang the hopes of our future prosperity, nay, of the very existence of the government from which we hope so much. May public, as well as private schools, meet therefore with the attention and encouragement they so eminently deserve.

It is amusing to notice the effect produced by a declaration of the manly principles laid down by our president, as witnessed in the comments of foreign prints on certain parts of his message.

The liberal and enlightened views contained in that admirable paper are by no means calculated to be relished by the servile minions of foreign despots. Their minds have become too habituated to the fogs of superstition and debasement to relish the pure atmosphere of a free government; but their aristocratical airs and threats only serve to awaken sentiments of pity and contempt.

Mr. Wirt, Attorney General.

Extract of a letter dated Washington City, Feb. 21st.

Yesterday, having a leisure hour, I strayed into the Supreme Court, to hear some of the arguments of counsel, which may be listened to generally with great pleasure from 11 till 4 o'clock. Mr. Wirt, the Attorney General of the United States, was engaged in a case relating to the African slave trade. I have heard him more than once before, and I always listen to him with great delight.

Mr. Wirt is now about fifty years of age. His presence is peculiarly imposing, and all his manners graceful. He looks as though he might well be the author of the British Spy, in which the characters of Patrick Henry, Chief Justice Marshall, and the blind preacher in the mountains, have been so elegantly drawn. His practice, beyond the limits of his official duties, is very extensive, and during the present term of the court he has been engaged in almost every important cause which has been argued.

There is one consideration connected with Mr. Wirt's elevation that deserves remembrance.—He has risen in the world by his own efforts. He commenced his prosperous career, unaided by fortune and by friends. By the cultivation of his fine genius, by long and patient application, he has ascended to the heights of professional fame and usefulness, and now stands in the front rank of the American bar, and holds a distinguished place in the American Cabinet.

Extract of a letter dated Harrisburg, Feb. 24.

"Mr. KEATING this morning presented a remonstrance to the house of representatives from the clerical trustees and sundry members of St. Mary's church in the city of Philadelphia, against altering their charter.

Mr. CASSAT, from the committee appointed for the purpose, made a report accompanied with the following resolution, which was laid on the table:

Resolved, That the committee be directed to bring in a bill providing that the execution of capital punishment shall, in all cases, hereafter, be confined to the limits of the jail yard of the proper city or county, excluding all persons except a select jury, and as many ministers of the gospel as shall ask admittance.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY.

Mr. Conway made his first appearance in Boston, on the 24th inst.

A new Drama was announced at the New York Theatre, on the 23d inst. entitled, "*La Fayette, or the Castle of Olmutz,*" written by a young gentleman of that city. The incident is founded on the daring exploit of an American gentleman, and a Hanoverian, to rescue La Fayette from his long imprisonment at Olmutz.

Letters to Mr. Gilfert, Manager of the Charleston Theatre, by the ship Lalla Rookh, mention that Mr. KEAN is to return to America, on the end of his engagement at Drury Lane, which expired, we believe, in December last, when he played with Mr. J. Wallack.

LAW CASE.

A case of considerable importance and interest (says the City Register,) has lately been decided in the Court of Common Pleas of this county.—On the 21st February, 1822, the Bridge at the Schuylkill Falls was swept from its foundations by the great ice freshet down the stream, and became totally destroyed. This action was brought by the Schuylkill Falls Bridge company, against the Schuylkill Navigation Company, and ultimately against the corporation of the city of Philadelphia, to recover the value of the Bridge, on the ground that the Dam at Fair Mount, increased the Freshet to such a degree, as to cause the demolition of the Bridge. The defence principally rested upon a denial that the Dam had produced any such effect. After a trial, which lasted five days, and a charge upon the law and facts from Judge Hallowell, the Jury gave a verdict for the defendants. The cause was conducted with much skill by the counsel concerned, Mr. Rawle for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Binney and Chauncey for the defendants.

POSTSCRIPT.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the fast sailing ship *Howard*, Capt. Holdredge, arrived at New-York, on Thursday evening last, in 39 days from Havre, the Editor of the National Advocate has received his files of the *Journal de Commerce*, Journal des Debats, and Galignani's Paris Messenger, to the 15th January inclusive.

The Paris papers contain extracts from the London papers to the 11th January, and Madrid dates to the 3d. The affairs of Spain remain in a very unsettled state. It appears that the new ministers had come to a resolution to resign, unless the promised act of amnesty shortly appeared. The French ambassador, residing at Madrid, had received despatches by an extraordinary courier, directing him to urge the King to fulfil the promises he had made some months previous.

By a decree of the king of Spain, we find that Ferdinand has not given up the idea of recovering South America. The Paris Courier Francais of Jan. 14, in remarking on the decree, says—"In awaiting the departure of the expedition from Cadiz, the Spanish government has just occupied itself with its American possessions, by ordaining that a Te Deum should be chaunted, the constitution abolished, and all the constitutional authorities suppressed. The two latter points will be very easily executed, for the constitution has never been recognised there, and not a single Spanish constitutional authority has been installed. This decree can only be regarded as an act of form; but it is worthy of remark, that the Spanish government, while it has the air of taking no account of the destruction of its power in countries which it still includes in its decrees, has renounced its exclusive and rigorous principles, by confirming a part of the offices and promotions granted under the constitutional regime. Thus then, the Spanish government itself is compelled to yield to the empire of necessity: it is forced to recognise and admit the facts accomplished, even in opposition to the exclusive principles that it professes. We must not despair that this deviation will lead to a recognition of the loans of the Cortes, for the distress of Spain must cause her to feel deeply the necessity of it. One is surprised to find such a concession in a decree like that which concerns the American colonies; a degree which, to be capable of application, ought to have mentioned Havana alone, since that is nearly all that remains to Spain of her ancient ultramarine possessions."

The affairs of the Greeks continue to prosper. Corinth had fallen, and the siege of Missolunghi had been raised.

It will be seen, by letters from Corfu, of the 18th December, that the account of the disturbance between the British and Tunisians is confirmed. Upon this intelligence reaching the Tunisian squadron in the Gulf of Lepanto, they abandoned the Turkish fleet to hasten home.

The Pope's health was improving, although he was still extremely weak. Cardinal Spinogri, died on the 23d December.

The London papers were principally filled with the reports of the trial of Thurtell & Hunt, which had been brought to a close. At 4 o'clock, on the 3d day, the Jury brought in the following verdict:—John Thurtell, guilty of murder; Joseph Hunt, guilty as accessary before the fact.—Thurtell was sentenced to be executed on the 9th January. Hunt received the same sentence; but the day of execution not specified.

The long talked of battle between the famed Champion, Spring, and a noted Irish pugilist, named Langan, for the championship, took place on the 9th of January, on the Worcester race course, which was won by the former after a severe contest of 84 rounds. Upwards of 30,000 persons were present to witness this brutal exhibition, for whose accommodation temporary booths had been erected. Several most melancholy accidents took place in the course of the day. Previously to the commencement of the fight, a considerable portion of the temporary galleries, on which were upwards of 1,400 persons, fell with a tremendous crash, and soon afterwards the remainder, with about 2,000 more, gave way. It is not in the power of language to give a picture of the scene of disorder and distress which ensued. Not fewer than 100 persons were injured; two are dead, and 17 in Worcester Infirmary, with broken limbs, &c. and others at different inns and public houses.

ST. JOHNS' CHURCH, N. L.

At an Adjourned Meeting of the Vestry, held on Tuesday evening, 19th inst. the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the thanks of "The Rector, Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Johns' Church, N. L." be presented to the Gentlemen and Ladies, Professors and Amateurs, who performed at the Concert of Sacred Music, held in the Church on Wednesday evening, the 18th inst.

We deem it an act of justice to the Gentlemen and Ladies above referred to, to express our perfect satisfaction at the manner in which the Concert was conducted, and every subordinate part sustained; and are also much pleased to find that the performance has met with universal approbation.—*Extract from the minutes.*

JOHN M'KINLEY, *Secretary.*

EVENING SERVICE may be expected in St. John's Church, (N. L.) commencing next Sunday at 7 o'clock, which it is intended to continue during the ensuing spring.

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Abner Kneeland, Mr. HENRY ADAMS, to Miss LOUISA, daughter of Daniel Bohn, all of this city.

On the 12th inst. by the Rev. Dr Sargent, Mr. EDWARD G. SHAW, of this city, to Miss ANN ELIZA EYRES, daughter of Mr. John Eyres, of the Northern Liberties.

On Thursday evening, 26th inst. by the Rev. J. J. Janeway, Mr. GEORGE MOORE, Merchant, to Miss MARY M. SMITH, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, 26th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Hoff, Mr. JAMES HAUGHEY, of the State of Delaware, to Miss SARAH JANE MOULDER, younger daughter of William Moulder, Esq. of the Northern Liberties.

In this city, on Saturday evening, the 21st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kurtz, Mr. GEORGE TYLER, (Biscuit Baker,) to Miss HANNAH GUICE, both of this city.

On Monday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Holcombe, Mr. GEORGE L. MILES, of Milesborough, Centre county, (Pa.) to Miss CATHARINE COX, of this city.

On Monday evening, the 23d inst. by the Right Rev. William White, Mr. JOHN C. DACOSTA, to Miss HANNAH, daughter of Mr. Isaac W. Norris.

On Thursday evening, the 26th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, Mr. JOHN T. SKCELLS, to Miss ELIZABETH THORN, both of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 24th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Kneeland, Mr. GEORGE GOODWIN, to Miss MARY FITZMIRE, all of this city.

On Sunday evening, the 22d inst. at New-York, by the Rev. Mr. Summers, Mr. EDWARD SHELMERDINE, of this city, to Miss MARTHA M. ROBERTS, daughter of Mr. William Roberts, of the former place.

DIED,

On Friday evening, Mrs. CHARLOTTE DILLMAN, wife of Christopher Dillman. Funeral to-morrow at one o'clock, from No. 224 north Second street.

On the 13th inst. Mrs. LUCY LETFORD, wife of William Letford, in the 26th year of her age.

On Wednesday morning, the 25th inst. ELIJAH HOWELL, in the 48th year of his age.

On Thursday morning, the 26th inst. in the 54th year of his age, Mr. HENRY GRAFF.

On Monday, the 23d inst. Mrs. FRANCES DOWN, in the 42d year of her age.

On Tuesday evening, Mrs. SUSANNA BRADY, aged 72, long a respectable inhabitant of the District of Southwark.

On Thursday morning, the 26th inst. Mrs. JULIA VANDERKEMP.

On the 19th of 2d Mo. inst. of measles, OLIVER BANES, aged about twenty-four years.

On Tuesday morning, the 24th inst. Mrs. JANE LYTLE, in the 40th year of her age.

On Tuesday morning, of a consumption, MARY ANN, daughter of Philip Smith, aged 10.

On Tuesday morning, Mrs. TEMPERANCE JACQUETT, wife of Thomas Jacquett, aged 35.

On Saturday afternoon, the 21st inst. in the 28th year of his age, Mr. JOHN LEE.

On Monday morning, the 23d inst. Mr. JOHN EARLY, Senr. in the 70th year of his age.

On Monday morning, the 23d inst. Mrs. MARY REIFSNYDER.

Lately, at Kinsale, Ireland, aged 100 years, Mrs. M. COTTER, mother of the once celebrated Irish giant, P. Cotter O'Brian.

Deaths during the past week.

	ADULTS.	CHILD.	TOTAL.
In Philadelphia,	83	33	116
In New-York,	44	43	87
In Baltimore,	22	20	42

The deaths in this city last week were 116; among which were, 14 by consumption, 22 typhus fever, and 10 small pox.

Marine Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Feb 26. Ship Manchester, Winslow, from Liverpool, with Salt, Crates, &c.
—— William Savery, Phillips, 100 days from Canton, with Merchandize.
27. —— Delaware, Hamilton, 30 days from Liverpool, with Merchandize.
Brig Sarah, Laws, 12 days from St. Kitts, with Sugar and Molasses.

CLEARED.

Feb. 23. Brig Borrell, Pastorious, for Trinidad.
Schr. Mexican, Dawson, for Alvarado.
24. Brig Minerva, Gallo, for Hamburg.
Schr. Salvadore, Fisher, for Alvarado.
—— George, Busch, for Alvarado.

DAVIS & HANSON, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, Front street, Pittsburgh.

MAHOGANY AND LUMBER.
FOR SALE, AT LOW PRICES.

A GENERAL assortment of Mahogany, of various dimensions, suited to the purposes of Cabinet Makers and Carpenters. Also, plain and curled maple, in board, plank and scantling—cherry boards, plank and scantling, Spanish cedar, for machinery, &c. at the old stand, corner of Fourth and South streets.

JACOB MITCHELL.

feb 28—3t*

GIBBS's PRIZE LIST.

ON THURSDAY afternoon last, the drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, 8th Class, took place. The following Prizes were sold at Gibbs' Lucky Office.

Register.	Combination.			Dollars.
[illegible]	4	2	11	1000
[illegible]	4	12	3	1000
[illegible]	11	7	23	[illegible]
[illegible]	11	21	5	[illegible]
[illegible]	3	4	21	100
[illegible]	11	23	4	100

Besides other prizes too numerous to mention.
Tickets and shares in the ninth class, new series lottery, for sale at

GIBBS' LUCKY OFFICE,

feb 28—1t No. 4 1-2 North Third street.

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.
No. 72 Market street, a few doors above Second.

Package Sale of Domestic Goods.

On Thursday morning, the 4th of March, at 9 o'clock, on a credit,

250 PACKAGES DOMESTIC GOODS, comprising a general assortment of brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings, plaids, stripes, tickings, checks, &c.

Catalogues will be delivered, and goods opened for inspection one day previous to the sale, and purchasers are assured the Goods will be sold without reserve, being to close several consignments.

COMLY & TEVIS, *Auc'rs.*

NAUTICAL & MATHEMATICAL ACADEMY,
No. 295 South Front-street, six doors below South.

THOMAS ARNOLD, respectfully informs his friends and the citizens of Philadelphia, that he teaches the following branches of Education, to pupils of the age of twelve years and upwards, viz:—

Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Surveying, Gauging, Navigation, and Lunar Observations.

Geography, with the use of the Globes, and Book-keeping, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.

Each Quarter's Tuition will consist of twelve weeks; in consequence of which, no charge will be made for the summer vacation.

. Gauging will be taught both in theory and practice, by the Quarter, or One Dollar per Lesson. Gauging instruments and a cask are provided for the purpose.

AN EVENING SCHOOL Taught at the same place during the Winter Season. feb. 28—1f

The STEAM BOAT Pennsylvania

HAS commenced running for the Season, and will leave the upper side of Market-street wharf every week day at 12 o'clock, for New York, in connection with the Steam Boat from Amboy—only 30 miles land carriage. Fare Four Dollars.

For seats, apply at No. 13 Market-street, near the wharf, or of the captain on board of the Boat.

feb. 28—tf JOHN HOWMAN, Jr. Agent.

THE GAZETTEER,

A WEEKLY Newspaper, devoted to Religion, Morality, Literature, News, &c. Edited by the Rev. ABNER KNEELAND, and published every Wednesday evening, on eight large quarto pages, of fine white paper, with a handsome type at 3 dollars per annum, payable half yearly, in advance.

Vol. I. No. 4, contains—A Continuation of Remarks on "BROWNLEE's ENQUIRY;" Upon the Liberty of the Press; Rev. Mr. Balfour's Work; Prospectus, &c.; The Israelites; Washington; Weekly Summary of Foreign and Domestic News; Obituary, &c.

Persons wishing to subscribe, can receive the numbers from the commencement, on application to the Editor, No. 31 South Second street. feb 28

PROPOSALS
For Publishing a semi-monthly paper, to be called
THE BEREAN.

"These were more noble than those of Thessalonica, in that they received the Word with all readiness of mind, and searched the Scriptures daily, whether those things were so."—"Prove all things; hold fast that which is good." Acts, xvii. 11. 1 Thes. v. 21.

THE *Berean*, with Scripture and common sense for his guide, will examine freely the opinions and practices of the religious professors of the present day. Bound to no sect, *as a sect*, nor to any creed, or set of opinions, *because supported by great names*, he will reduce to practice the excellent advice of the apostle.

"*Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.*"

With the Bible in his hand, the *Berean* will contend for what he believes to be that faith "once delivered to the saints"—a faith both simple and practical, and within the compass of the humblest perceptions. Controversy, in the commonly accepted sense, and opinions having no bearing on *practice*, he will freely abandon to polemical zealots.

The *Berean* will judge no man; he will condemn no man unless already condemned by his actions. It is here that the empire of genuine heresy is located. Actions therefore he will closely try—to actions he will closely press the infallible rule, "By their fruits ye shall know them."

A specimen of the work accompanies these proposals.—Each number will consist of 16 large octavo pages, and will be issued every two weeks—Price two dollars a year, payable half yearly in advance.

Printed by MENDENHALL & WALTERS, Wilmington, (Del.) Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, until further orders.

feb 28—3t*

The American Monthly Magazine,
No. III.

WILL be published on Monday, the 1st of March, by JOB PALMER, at No. 22 Chesnut street.

Contents—Novels without plots; Annals of the last Wag; Remarks on Duncan's Travels; Wreck of a Barge in the river St. Lawrence; [illegible], occasioned by a funeral scene; a review of Poems, by James G. Percival; Our Duellist; the Valley of the Mississippi; Domestic Sketches, No. III; Roses, a Tale; Fashion. POETRY. Eve Love's Early Scenes; to the Humming Bird; Religion; Greece; Love's Sorrows; a view of Humanity. MISCELLANEOUS.—Retrospect of Politics; Literary and Scientific Intelligence, &c. feb 28—1t

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND for sale at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, and at Mortimer's Book Store, No. 74 South Second street—price 37 1-2 cents,

THE LIGHT OF TRUTH

In the Mind of Man—the only rule of faith and practice, with observations on Religious Sects.

Free from Sectarian bondage, I have drawn a full length picture, in the persuasion that there is a pure and holy religion, under feelings separated from sectarian views.—And this religion is altogether in that one eternal, unchangeable, indivisible Principle, to which I have referred, which applies to all mankind—which embraces every thing that is excellent in religion, which knows no sect among men, or distinction between individuals, &c.—Introduction. feb 28—3t

Illinois Military Bounty Lands.

THE Subscriber has made arrangements, and has entered into agreement with Messrs. Weaver and Wiltbohn, Land Agents, No. 182 Walnut, near Fifth street, Philadelphia, where persons holding such land can, through them, pay their taxes; they also attend to the recording of deeds, and the redeeming of lands that have been sold for taxes; who have in their office, a correct list of lands sold in December last. Persons interested, are particularly requested to pay immediate attention to their interest, as those lands which were sold for taxes, will be irredeemable in a given time.

The subscriber also offers his services in collecting of debts in the state of Illinois, agency and commission business generally, promptly and correctly attended to. Orders and business left with Messrs. Weaver & Wiltbohn, will meet with immediate attention.

SAMUEL SMITH, Land Agent.

Kaskaskia, Illinois, Jan. 28, 1824.

References—Messrs. Wickham & Co. Thomas Prosser, Abraham Stein, and Charles Fletcher, Esqrs. Philadelphia.

feb 28—tf

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale his Farm, in the Township of Greenwich, County of Gloucester, situate on Great Mantua Creek, between Paulsbow and the river Delaware, four and a half miles from Woodbury, and 16 from Camden, containing about 160 acres, 42 of which are Tide Meadow, of the best quality, about 50 arable, and the remainder woodland, all in good order. There are on the premises two good Dwelling Houses, with appropriate outhouses, such as barns, crib houses, smoke houses, &c. &c. two good orchards of grafted fruit, &c. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as no person will purchase without first viewing the premises. An indisputable title will be given, clear of every incumbrance—payments will be made easy, and possession given on the 25th of March or sooner. A stock of 20 head of cattle, that have been wintered on the farm, can also be had at a fair price.—Apply to

JOHN V. CLARK,
Paulsborough, N. J. or
CHARLES F. CLARK,
At the Inn kept by Mrs. Sailer, in Clarksborough, N. J.
feb 28—3t*

Wanted, a stout healthy Girl, to do the work of a family. One well recommended, (and no other need apply,) may hear of a good situation by enquiring at this office. feb 28—1t

Wanted, to collect Subscribers, two or three suitable persons. Those who reside north of Market-street, or are well acquainted there, would be preferred. feb 28—3t

BAKER'S
Exchange and Intelligence Office,
FRANKLIN COURT,
Market, between Third and Fourth Streets,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Bound Children, Domestics, WET NURSES, &c.

FOR SALE, a *Black Girl*, 11 years old and 17 to serve—do. 11 and 7—do. 10 and 8—do. 15 and 5—do. 18 and 10, from the country—a *Black Boy* 16 and 5—do. 17 & 14—do. 21 & 7.

TO BIND, a number of white and coloured Boys and Girls of different ages.

PROPERTY to *Sell* or *Let*, entered gratis.

Families provided with *Domestics* with good recommendations. feb 28—[illegible]

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

PRUDENCE.

As fiddlers and archers, who cunningly know
The way to be praised by their merit,
Will always take care they've two strings to their bow,
And manage their business with spirit,

So like, a prudent young damsel should do,
Still make the best use of her beauty;
If her mark she would hit, or her lesson play through,
Two lovers should still be on duty.

Then arm'd against chance, and secure of supply,
Thus far her revenge she may carry——
One spark, for her sport, she may jilt and set by,
And t'other, *poor soul!* she may marry.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

QUERY.

A piece of cloth a factor had,
Of full five thousand Flemish ells;
For 4—2—5—0 guineas £,
Unto a friend, this package sells.

He gain'd as much on ev'ry yard,
As he paid for an English ell;
In New York currency, I pray,
What first this cloth did cost him, tell.
JUNIUS.

An answer is requested.

THE TIGER AND ALLIGATOR.

An interesting anecdote, related by the captain of a Davenport Guineaman.

The bosom of the ocean was extremely tranquil, and the heat, which was intolerable, had made us so languid, that almost a general wish overcame us, on the approach of the evening, to bathe in the waters of Congo;—however, myself and Johnson were deterred from it, from the apprehension of sharks, many of which he had observed in the progress of our voyage, and these enormously large. At length, Campbell alone, who had been making too free with his liquor case, was obstinately bent on going overboard—and although we used every means in our power to persuade him to the contrary, dashed into the watery element, and had swam some distance from the vessel, when we on the deck, discovered an alligator making towards him from behind a rock that stood a short distance from the shore. His escape I now considered impossible, his destruction inevitable, and I applied to Johnson how we should act, who like myself, affirmed the impossibility to save him, and instantly seized upon a loaded carbine, to shoot the poor fellow before he fell into the jaws of the monster. I did not, however, consent to this, but waited with horror, the tragedy we anticipated—yet, willing to do all in my power, I ordered the boat to be hoisted, and we fired two shot at the approaching alligator, but without effect, for they glided over his scaly covering like hail-stones on a tiled pent-house, and the progress of the creature was by no means impeded. The report of the piece and the noise of the blacks from the sloop soon made Campbell acquainted with his danger—he saw the creature making for him, and with all the strength and skill he was master of, made for the shore. And now the moment arrived in which a scene was exhibited beyond the power of my humble pen perfectly to describe. On approaching within a very short distance of some canes and shrubs that covered the bank, while closely pursued by the alligator, a fierce and ferocious tiger sprung towards him, at the instant the jaws of his first enemy were extended to devour him. At this awful moment, Campbell was preserved. The eager tiger by overleaping him, encountered the gripe of the amphibious monster. A conflict then ensued—the water was colored with the blood of the tiger, whose efforts to tear the scaly covering of the alligator were unavailing, while the latter had also the advantage of keeping his adversary under water, by which the victory was presently obtained, for the tyger's death was now effected. They both sunk to the bottom, and we saw no more of the alligator. Campbell was recovered, and instantly conveyed on board; he spoke not while in the boat, though his danger had completely sobered him; but the moment he leaped on the deck, he fell on his knees and returned thanks to Providence who had protected him; and what is most singular, from that moment to the time I am writing, has never been seen the least intoxicated, nor has been heard to utter a single oath. If ever there was a perfectly reformed being in the universe, Campbell is the man.

Extraordinary instance of suspended Mental and Bodily Functions.

The following singular case was related by Sir Astley Cooper, in a recent Lecture delivered in the city of London—"The circumstance which I shall mention is one which, whether we regard it in a physiological or surgical point of view, is perhaps one of the most extraordinary which ever occurred; and, is connected with surgery and physiology. I am surprised that it has not made a greater impression on the public mind than it appears to have done. A man was pressed on board one of his Majesty's ships, early in the late Revolutionary war. While on board this vessel, in the Mediterranean, he received a fall from the yard arm, and when picked up, he was found to be insensible. The vessel soon after making Gibraltar, he was deposited in a hospital in that place, where he remained for some months, still insensible; and some time after he was brought from Gibraltar on board the Dolphin frigate, to a depot for sailors at Deptford. While he was at Deptford, the surgeon under whose care he was, was visited by Mr Davy, who was then an apprentice at this hospital; the surgeon said to Mr. Davy, I have a case which I think you would like to see. It is a man who has been insensible for many months, he lies on his back with a few signs of life; he breathes, indeed, has a pulse, and some motion in his fingers; but in all other respects, he is apparently deprived of the powers of mind, volition and sensation. Mr. Davy went to see the case—and, on examining the patient, found that there was a slight depression on one part of the head.—Being informed of the accident which had occasioned this depression, he recommended the man to be sent to St. Thomas's Hospital. He was placed under the care of Mr. Cline, and when he was first admitted into this Hospital, I saw him lying on his back, breathing without any great difficulty—his pulse regular, his arms extended, and his fingers moving to and fro to the motion of his heart—so that you could count his pulse by the motion of his fingers. If he wanted food, he had the power of moving his lips and tongue—and this action of his mouth was the signal to his attendants for supplying this want. Mr. Cline, on examining his head, found an obvious depression and 13 months and a few days after the accident, he was carried into the operating theatre and there trepanned. The depressed portion of the bone was elevated from the skull. While he was lying on the table, the motions of his fingers went on during the operation, but no sooner was the portion of the bone raised than it ceased. The operation was performed at one o'clock in the afternoon; and at four o'clock as I was walking through the wards, I went to this man's bed side, and was surprised to see him sitting up in his bed. He had raised himself on his pillow. I asked him if he felt any pain, and he immediately put his hand to his head. In four days from that time, he was able to get out of bed and began to converse; and in a few days more was able to tell us where he came from.—He recollected the circumstance of having been pressed, and carried down to Plymouth or Falmouth; but from that moment up to the time when the operation was performed, (that is, for a period of 13 months and some days,) his mind had remained in a state of perfect oblivion. He had drunk, as it were, the cup of Lethe; he had suffered a complete death as far as regarded his mental and almost all his bodily powers, but, by removing a small portion of bone with the saw, he was once more restored to all the functions of his mind, and almost all the powers of his body."

An American captain was once challenged by a French officer at St. Domingo, to fight him at single combat. The Yankee skipper had been formerly a South Sea whaler, and, curious to relate, he took the field with his harpoon in his hand, accompanied with his mate, as a second; to the harpoon was fastened several fathoms of line. The Frenchman was punctual to his appointment, but was soon calmed by the words and gestures of his enemy; for, said the American skipper to his mate, brandishing his fish-gig, "Jack, when I strike the Frenchman, you stand by to play him."

ANECDOTE OF GARRICK.—Mr. Twiss a romancing traveller, was talking of a church he had seen in Spain, a mile and a half long:—"Bless me! (said Garrick,) how broad was it?" "About ten yards," said Twiss, "This is, you will observe, gentlemen, (said Garrick to the company,) not a mouth lie, but differs from his other stories, which are generally as broad as they are long."

When a slave, says Mr. Stewart, in his work on Jamaica, makes free with his master's property, he thus ingeniously argues:—"What I take from my master being for my use, who am his property, he loses nothing by its transfer."

TO FORM A HEALTHY BODY.

If you would see the son of your prayers and hopes, blooming with health, and rejoicing daily in the full and sparkling tide of youthful buoyancy; if you wish him to be strong and athletic; and careless of fatigue—be not discomposed at a sight of his sand hills in the road, his snow forts in February, and his mud-dams in April;—nor when you chance to look out in the midst of an August shower, and see him wading and sailing, and sporting along with the water-fowl. If you would make him hardy and fearless, let him go abroad as often as he pleases, in his early boyhood, and amuse himself for the hour together, in smoothing and twirling the hoary locks of winter. Instead of keeping him shut up all day with a stove, and graduating his sleeping room by Fahrenheit, let him face the keen edge of the north wind, when the mercury is below cypher; and instead of minding a little shivering and complaining when he returns, cheer up his spirits and send him out again.

Good humour is the clear blue sky of the soul on which every star of talent will shine more clearly, and the sun of genius encounter no vapours in his passage.—'Tis the most exquisite beauty of a fine face:—a redeeming grace in a homely one. It is like the green in the landscape, harmonizing with every color, mellowing the glories of the bright and softening the hue of the dark; or like a flute, in a full concert of instruments, a sound, not at first discovered by the ear, yet filling up the breaks in the concord with its bewitching melody.

SPANISH PROVERBS.

There is no better looking-glass than an old true friend.

Gifts break through stone walls.

Enjoy that little you have, while the fool is hunting for more.

You had better leave your enemy something when you die, than live to beg of a friend.

God keep me from still water, from that which is rough I keep myself.

Keep out of a hasty man's way awhile, out of a sullen man's all the days of your life.

No price is great enough for good counsel.

Tell not what you know, judge not what you see, and you will live in quiet.

Lock your door that you may keep your neighbour honest.

Drinking water neither makes a man sick nor in debt, nor his wife a widow.

He who hath done ill once will do it again.

Sly knavery is too hard for honest wisdom.

Honour and profit will not both keep in one sack.

A covetous man makes a halfpenny of a farthing, and a liberal man sixpence.

He who will avenge every affront means to die early.

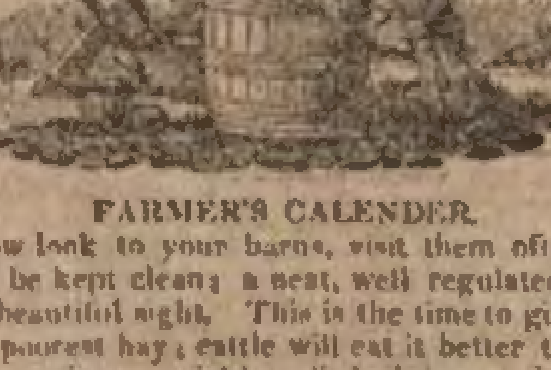
COMMUNICATED.

I think you will find the following a correct solution of the question which appeared in your last. (I mean the one concerning the scramble for sugar plumbs.)

Your's, &c. R. H. S.

[The writer here gives his calculations of the portions of the stock which remained with the several characters at the end of the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th scrambles; too lengthy for insertion.]

A	had, after the distribution,			.2863
B	"	"	"	.6335
C	"	"	"	.2438
D	"	"	"	.5147
E	"	"	"	.4050



FARMER'S CALENDER.

Now look to your barns, visit them often, let them be kept clean; a neat, well regulated barn is a beautiful sight. This is the time to give out your poorest hay; cattle will eat it better than in fall or spring; sprinkle a little brine on it. Let your cattle be carded every day, and if you would have them gentle, use them kindly; take care of them, supply their wants, and they will amply repay you. Make an estimate on the quantity of your hay; but whether you have enough to last till the tenth of May, or not, keep your cattle, at present, in good heart, especially your cows and ewes. Finish dressing your flax.

GREEN WOOD.—It is said that a cord of green wood weighs about fifty-six hundred weight; a cord of dry, thirty-eight hundred weight. If then, a farmer consumes thirty cords yearly, and sleds it green, he sleds twenty-seven tons of water more than his neighbor who sleds it dry. The farmer, who sleds his wood half a mile up hill, will think of this. Besides, if this wood is burned green, it requires wood enough, in addition, to evaporate twenty-seven tons of water, to obtain the same quantity of heat. Add to this the vexation of making a fire of green wood some of these cold mornings at daybreak, and it appears that there is a great saving of labour, and expense, and trouble, in using *dry wood*.

This is a fine season to be treasuring up that information which will fit you for the stations of usefulness and trust to which the agriculturist is often called, and to watch over the interests of this great community, in which the *people* rule.

A TEACHER WANTED, who is capable of teaching the branches of an English education, which are now generally taught, in Boys' school—apply to P. COAD, at his Seminary for Young Ladies and Gentlemen, in different apartments, one door from the N.W. corner of 2d & Union sts. Private lessons given in practical Gauging, at one dollar each; also, private lessons given to Ladies & Gentlemen, in Geography, use of the Globes, construction of Maps, &c. at 50 cts. each.

A GENERAL REGISTER,

In which Names Occupations, and Places of Residence, are inserted throughout the year. Terms, two dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

J. C. BOYD, Rush township, Northumberland county, Pa. near Danville. Manufacturer of Flour and Whiskey, drives 2 pair of Burrs in Merchant and Country work, at all periods of the year, by steam and water power connected.—4

☞ A large collection of Canary, Mocking & Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 171 Cherry st. the 1st house above Eighth st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—8

TO SOCIETIES.—A convenient meeting Room to Let, on moderate terms. Apply at the N. W. corner of South and Fifth streets.

Doctor EDWIN A. ATLEE, has removed from No. 176 Race street to No. 161 North Seventh street, a few doors below Race street.—4

AT DAVID LUKENS'S SCHOOL, Ancocas, N. J. a number of boys can be well accommodated with Board and Tuition, on reasonable terms.—6*

JAMES CALDWELL, Salt Fish Dealer, constantly keeps a general assortment at No. 7 Strawberry st. 3 doors below Market st. He has lost his eye sight, and would be thankful to those who would favour him with their custom.—3

JOHN M'CLOUD, Hatter, No. 46 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

JOHN HEAZLITT & ANDREW WILLIAMS, Silk, Cotton and Woollen Dyers & Scourers, in all branches, at No. 6 Front street, occupied formerly by R. Green.—4*

Stage Office, VALLEY FORGE, PHOENIXVILLE, and KIMBERTON—John L. Young's Tavern, in Fourth street, above Arch street.

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist, No. 174 Vine above 5th st. performs all operations on the teeth on moderate terms, and in all cases of decay gives information and advice gratis.—3*

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 163 Vine street.—3

CHARLES P. LISLE, No. 7 North Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker & Conveyancer—also, Discounts promissory Notes.

DAVID LAKE, Jun. No. 137 North Fifth st. above Wood, manufactures Fancy & Windsor Chairs of the latest fashions. Orders left at No. 30 North Fourth st. will be attended to.

BENJAMIN RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

J. L. FREDERICK, Engraver, No. 21 South Fourth st. where may be had Musical Instruments of various descriptions, and Music for every department of the science.—14*

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Fillagree Paper, No. 163 Vine st.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 110 North Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

HORATIO L. MELCHOR, House Carpenter, No. 31 Strawberry st. keeps on hand, a quantity of Packing Boxes.

JAMES PETERS, No. 163 Arch st. manufactures Gold and Silver Thimbles, of good quality, on reasonable terms.*

JOHN PATTERSON, Fancy Chair maker, (formerly of the firm of Lentour & Patterson,) continues the business in New Fourth street, 1st brick house above Poplar lane.*

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 188 Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

SAMUEL HAINES, No. 114 North Second street, manufactures Hats of the best quality, and at reduced prices.

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 91 South Second st. keep for sale an extensive assortment of Clarified Quills.

CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller, No. 119 South Second street, opposite the Custom House.*

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 31 North Eighth street.

CALEB KEITH, No. 95, North Sixth street, in addition to his BOOT business, has commenced making, and keeps on hand BOY'S BOOTTEES of the best quality.

PENNSYLVANIA CIRCULATING LIBRARY, No. 140, South Front St. opposite Lombard, containing a large collection of Novels, Romances, &c. of the latest publications.*

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 244 Market street, above 7th; where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.

TOOTH ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the teeth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODYNE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent, for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 163, South Fifth, near Spruce-street. oct. 4—6m

BALM OF COLUMBIA,

An Important recent Chemical Discovery.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen of this city and elsewhere, are respectfully informed, that John Oldridge has fortunately discovered, by the power of Chemistry, the grand desideratum of preventing Hair from falling off, in Forty-Eight Hours from its first application. This Balm, will, most absolutely, in the course of a short time, make the Hair grow Healthy and Thick, and also restores it again if the part is totally bald; likewise makes whiskers and beards grow rapidly. It also cures the Dandruff.

It has proved its ability to restore a full head of hair on those who were bald at 20 years of age, in the short time of 13 weeks. On those who were older it was longer in effecting the change, in proportion to age. Any person under forty years of age, may rest assured (provided they do not wear a wig) that this Balm will restore a covering of hair if it be regularly used. The young hair always appears on the part that was bald in the course of twenty-one days. Though the person who uses it be ever so old, by applying it occasionally it will prevent the hair from falling off.

It is prepared and sold as usual at his establishment, at one dollar per bottle, half a bottle fifty cents, by

JOHN OLDRIDGE,

No. 38 1-2, South Front street, and No. 11, North Fourth street Philadelphia; where Certificates may be seen. It is also sold at Mrs. THATCHER's, No. 441 Pearl street, New-York. Jan 2—tf

Drawing and Painting Academy,

No. 46, South Sixth Street.

MR. PERSICO, respectfully informs his patrons and the friends of the Fine Arts, that he continues to teach Drawing and Painting to classes now formed, to which can be added a few more pupils. Mr. Persico flatters himself, that having studied in the public Academies of Rome and Naples, he is qualified to teach Drawing and Painting in the best style. An Evening class is now forming for young Gentlemen. Specimens of Mr. Persico's Drawing and Painting, as well as the progress of his pupils, may be seen at the Academy, No. 46, South Sixth street. Mr. P. takes likenesses in Miniature and Crayons.

sept. 27—eo6m

DANIEL COLLINS,

BRASS and BELL FOUNDER, LOCKSMITH, & BELL HANGER, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business back of No. 42 South Fifth street, below Walnut. Machines, and every other description of Castings, executed immediately on order. Revolving and plain Boot Plates, made of Brass or Iron. House Bells, in the city or country, neatly hung. feb. 28—tf

To Parents and Guardians of Youth,

OF BOTH SEXES.

AFTER a residence of nearly 21 years amongst my fellow citizens of Philadelphia, during which time I have experienced the high gratification of imparting my Art to some thousands of most respectable pupils of both sexes, I again present myself to your notice as a professor and teacher of Drawing and Painting.

By persons moving in the first circles of society, by the enlightened and liberal of every class, the Fine Arts can never be received with indifference; on the contrary, their importance with respect to utility and accomplishment, must be appreciated by every thinking person.

I am happy in stating the result of an unremitting study and attention to my profession, embracing particularly the first principles of the Art, which has enabled me to produce a system infinitely more perfect, more simple, and better suited to the capacities of youth, than any hitherto known; the progress of my pupils will test this assertion. Many having in less than three months, produced specimens superior to the productions of two years upon the old systems. I am anxious to extend my instructions upon the same liberal terms, I have established these last three years, being one fourth of the usual charge; and I rely with confidence on the support of an enlightened and discerning public.

PETER ANCORA,

oct. 4—tf No. 143, Pine street, above Fifth.

J. S. RUSSELL,

No. 68,

Chesnut street,

Has for sale a general and handsome assortment of BRASS, BRONZED & JAPANNED

LAMPS,

adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP *Glasses and Wicks* of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil.

nov 1—tf

TO LET,

Adjoining the pleasant village of Moorestown, (N. J.) a large and commodious building suitable for a Boarding House, with or without thirty or forty acres of good arable Land. For further particulars, inquire of

EPHRAIM HAINES,
No. 174 North Front street, or to
JOHN C. HAINES,
1 mo 17—tf Moorestown.

WILLIAM BARBER,

COPPER-PLATE PRINTER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the above business at No. 49 South Fourth street. Those who honour him with their commands may depend on their orders being executed with neatness and punctuality, on the most reasonable terms.

Hat Bills printed on Silk or Muslin, at the shortest notice. Also, Printing on Parchment.

N. B. Reference to T. CARR's Music Store, No. 50 South Fourth street, where specimens may be seen. jan 31—tf

BOARDING.

SEVERAL Boarders, either Men or Women, can be comfortably accommodated, in a small private family, at the S. W. corner of Third and Tammany streets. A few Girls can be furnished with Board and Tuition, at the same place, on reasonable terms. 12 mo 27—tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of PETER REED, deceased, are desired to make payment. And those having demands against the said Estate to present their accounts to

MARY REED, Administratrix,
feb 24—4w* No. 28 Sassafras street.

UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS,

NEATLY and reasonably Repaired and Covered by JOHN JONES, No. 18 Strawberry Street.

N. B. J. Jones informs his friends that he has no connection with any one in the above business that he collects them personally, and will deliver them back again. Jobs left at his residence, or directions given where he may call, will be punctually attended to. jan 3—6w

Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops,

The most valuable Medicine ever prepared for COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

THIS *new and healing Balsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered, for Coughs and complaints of the Lungs, leading to Consumption, and even in settled Consumptions have lately been used by many, with the most surprising success. If certificates from persons of the highest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for them, may be called proof of their good effects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds, Coughs, pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep, arising from debility or even Consumption, but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine.*

I hereby certify that my wife has for some time past been troubled with a violent Cough, and has been in very delicate health, and after having tried many things without getting relief, I bought for her a bottle of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, from the use of which a very short time she found great relief, and her Cough has entirely left her and she has regained her strength.

Hudson, 12 mo. 20th, 1819. JOHN W. JENKINS

Affirmed before me this 24th December, 1819.

JOSEPH D. MONELL, *Recorder of the City of Hudson.*

To the afflicted whom this may concern. I, ROSANNA BARTON, do certify that I took a violent cold in the latter part of the year 1818, which created a violent Cough and difficulty of breathing, which was very distressing till I procured a bottle of Doctor MELLEN'S Cough Drops, and by taking a few doses of the said drops, I was entirely cured of my Cough and pain in my side.

ROSANNA BARTON, *Wife of Joseph Barton.*

Hudson, 12 mo. 13th, 1819.

This is to certify that in June 1818, I was seized with a very distressing Cough, pain in my side, great weakness of the lungs, which continued until July 1819, and confined me to the house, and part of the time to my bed, I had tried every thing as I thought, but all in vain; I was at last induced to make trial of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, which gave me immediate relief, increased my strength, and restored my former sleep. I can with the greatest confidence recommend them to all that are afflicted with those complaints, as a very valuable Medicine. NANCY BOURNE.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of N. York, Dec. 27, 1819.

These drops generally give ease in most cases of coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, allaying that irritation which often leads to consumption, pain in the side, &c.

Sold by THATCHER & THOMPSON, SOLOMON TEMPLE, SMITH *and* PEARSOLL, *and* T. W. DYOTT.

May 10—tf

LAND AGENT,

Broker and Conveyancer's Office,

No. 7, N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Co-partnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

N.B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

feb. 28—tf CHARLES P. LISLE

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

No. 7, North Sixth Street,

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farming-men, Gardeners, Cooks and House Servants of every description.—Also, Wet Nurses. To Bind, White and coloured Boys and Girls, of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of employing persons, whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support.—Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references, will find every facility *in supplying themselves with situations.* feb. 18—tf

Silk, Cotton and Woollen Dyer.

S. WILLIAMSON, No. 31 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, respectfully informs the Dry Good Merchants, that he still continues the above business, of Dying French and Canton Crapes, Levantines, Mantua and Florence Silks, Sattins, Velvets, Gauzes, Sewing Silks, Ribands, &c. and restores Silks to their original colours, Bombazetts, Bombazeens, Poplins, Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Waterloo Shawls Dyed, Pressed or Renewed, and every article of Clothing.

S. W. flatters himself, from his long experience in the above business, that to all those who may favour him with their orders, he will be able to give perfect satisfaction.

sept. 27—eo6m

Just imported from London,

TWELVE *of the newest different Pattern Chairs, of solid rose wood, satin tree wood, and Spanish mahogany, richly carved and inlaid; also several sets of solid Spanish Mahogany Chairs, with loose seats stuffed with best hair, and covered with best horse hair seats—all are warranted of the best materials and workmanship. Ten solid Spanish Mahogany brass bound Portable Writing Desks, with secret drawers—eight Mahogany Sofas, and eight Spanish Mahogany Chests of Drawers—all are warranted of good dry materials and workmanship, and will be sold exceedingly cheap at* J. WHITE'S *Cabinet and Chair Manufactory,* No. 144 SOUTH FRONT ST. *near the Drawbridge.* June 7—tf

JAMES B. WOOD—*No.* 42 *SPRUCE*

Between Front and Second streets, (near the Drawbridge)
PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURES and keeps constantly on hand, the Patent Wheat Fans and the Old Dutch Fans, likewise Fans for cleaning Coffee & Rice and all other Grain. CUTTING BOXES, of a superior kind, may be had as above, and others of all sorts and sizes. FARMING UTENSILS, of every description for sale at reasonable prices. Orders for shipping or other purposes, will be supplied at the shortest notice, on moderate terms. feb. 28—tf

Tobacco, Snuff and Segar

MANUFACTORY

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following articles, wholesale and retail: on the most reasonable terms:

Spanish, half Spanish and American Segars of various qualities——Plug Tobacco, in rolls and kegs——Fine Pigtail, Prime Cavendish, Fine Cut Chewing, Fine and Common Sweet Scented Smoking TOBACCO——Scotch Snuff, 1st & 2d qual. in kegs, bladders, and bottles——Maccoba and Rappee Snuff——Pipes in boxes——German Pipe Heads and Stems——Spanish, St. Domingo and American Leaf Tobacco, with every other article in his line.

ANDREW ANDERSON,
sept. 6—6m No. 98, North Second Street.

In Chancery of New-Jersey.

Between Japheth Garwood complainant, and John R. Sleeper, and Lydia, his wife, and Collin Cooper, defendants, } On Bill, &c. January 31, 18[illegible]

IT appearing to this Court that the complainant hath filed his bill in the above cause, and that process of subpœna to appear and answer, directed to the defendants, hath been regularly issued, returnable to the present term of January last; that the defendants, John R. Sleeper, and Lydia his wife, and Collin Cooper, could not be found in this state to be served therewith, and they the said defendants have not caused their appearance to be entered as in case such process had been duly served, and it being made to appear by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said John R. Sleeper, and Lydia his wife and Collin Cooper, the above named defendants reside in the City and county of Philadelphia. It is thereupon on this thirty first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four, on motion in behalf of Samuel J. Read, Solicitor of the complainant, by this order directed by the Chancellor, that the said absent defendants, John R. Sleeper, and Lydia, his wife, and Collin Cooper do appear, plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, on or before the first day of April next, or that in default thereof, such decree be made against them as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. And it is further ordered, that this order shall, within twenty days hereafter be served personally on the said John R. Sleeper and Lydia, his wife, and Collin Cooper, by a delivery of a copy thereof to them, or be published within the said twenty days in the "[illegible] Mirror," a newspaper printed at Mount Holly in the county of Burlington, in this state, and continued therein for six weeks successively, at least once in every week, and also in one of the newspapers printed and published in the City of Philadelphia, for the space of four weeks successively, and at least once in each week.

ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON, C.

A true Copy, WM. HYER, Clk. Feb. 11—4[illegible]

IN CHANCERY NEW-JERSEY.

Between [illegible] Mason, complainant, and [illegible] Cole, John Rice, & John Black, defendants. } Order for Publication. January [illegible]

IT appearing to the Court that [illegible] year, &c. hath issued against the above named defendants, and that John Rice one of the defendants, hath not caused his appearance to be entered as according to the rules of this court the same ought to have been entered in case such process had been duly served. And it also appearing by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that Rice, one of the said defendants, resides out of this state, and in Kensington, near the city of Philadelphia, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania—[illegible] the matter this day to the court, by Abraham Brown, Solicitor and of Counsel with the Complainants, the Chancellor doth order and direct, the said John Rice to appear, plead, answer or demur, to the Complainant's Bill of complaint in this cause, on or before the first Tuesday of April next; and in case he shall fail so to do, the Complainant's Bill shall be taken as confessed against him, and thereupon such decree shall be made as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. *And it is further ordered*, that a copy of this order be published within twenty days after the date hereof, in "The True American," a newspaper printed and published at Trenton, in this state, and be continued therein for the space of six weeks successively, once at least in each week, and also within the said twenty days in a Newspaper printed and published in the City of Philadelphia, and be continued therein for the space of four weeks successively, once at least in each week.

ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON, C.

A true copy, Wm Hyer, Clerk. feb 7—4w*

MENAGERIE,

No. 272 Market, above Eighth street,

WILL close in four weeks, the Animals will then move to the South. This is much the largest and most valuable collection ever exhibited in America, consisting of near

30 LIVING ANIMALS,

Among which are, a Beautiful grown Royal African Lion; the large and noble Elephant, which is both a curiosity in appearance, and a wonder in sagacity; two full grown Arabian Camels, male and female; two Lamas, or South American Camels, a very beautiful animal and unequalled in [illegible] a twisted leg from Canton, a great curiosity; a [illegible] from the mountains of Peru, a very singular and [illegible] Polar Bear; a South American [illegible], two Cavies from South America; a variety of the Baboon, or Monkey; among which are the Ourang, Tetradactyle, [illegible] living Rattle Snakes, &c.

The animals are all properly secured, and [illegible] attention shall be given to visitors. The [illegible] curious have now an opportunity of viewing such a collection of rare and curious animals, as perhaps may never again afford their attention.

Admittance 25 cents. Children half price. feb 14—tf

KIMBERTON STAGE

RUNS, during the winter season, from Philadelphia to Kimberton, every Fourth and Seventh days of the week. Leaves the stage-office, Green Tree, Fourth above Arch street, 8 o'clock, A. M.—from the Boarding School Inn, Kimberton, to Philadelphia, every Second and Sixth days, at seven o'clock, A. M. All parcels and baggage at the risk of the owners. ☞ For the carriage of parcels, payment must be made at the office in Philadelphia, according to their size and weight.

JOHN L. YOUNG,
jan 10—12t AUGUSTUS F. [illegible]

LOOKING GLASSES.

FANCY HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

C. M. & W. H. STOKES,

No. 18 MARKET STREET, South side, near Front.

HAVE constantly on hand, and will sell upon the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, a handsome assortment of LOOKING GLASSES.

Knives and Forks,
Brass and Iron Andirons,
Shovels and Tongs,
Razors and Scissors,
Tea and Table Spoons,
Snuffers and Trays,
Brass and Japanned Lamps,
Butcher and Shoe Knives,
Pen and Pocket Knives,
Coffee Mills,
Chimney Hooks,
Wire [illegible],

Plated & Brass Candlesticks,
Plated Castors,
Tea Trays & Waiters,
Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots,
Bellows and Hearth Brushes,
Curtain Pins,
Brass Stair Rods and Eyes,
Bread and Cake Baskets,
Tea [illegible],
Tea Kettles,
Iron Pots,
Sad Irons.

ALSO,

F.M. POMEROY'S METALLIC RAZOR STROPS

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY HARDWARE.

feb 7—tf

A. COX, JUN.

The Original Steam Scourer from the City of New-York.

THE citizens of Philadelphia are cautioned not to be imposed upon by [illegible] others who pretend [illegible] clothes [illegible] by the same successful method, which he is now practising, and which he invented in the city of N. York, in January of the year [illegible].

A. COX, Jr. TAILOR & CLOTHES DRESSER, No. [illegible], Chesnut st. (directly opposite the Post Office) respectfully informs his friends and the Citizens of Philadelphia, that he has opened a Coat Dressing Establishment at the above stand, where he continues the Dressing of Coats, Pantaloons, &c. Gentlemen can be accommodated in the best possible manner, and with punctuality. His method of dressing Coats, Pantaloons, &c. by steam sponging, extracts all kinds of stains, grease spots, paint, tar, &c. and is altogether a different plan from that of the dyers. A. COX, Jun. engages to put on new Buttons, Collars, Cuffs, and [illegible], and alter old clothes to the newest fashion, on the most reasonable terms. *,* All kinds of Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel DYED on the most reasonable terms.

N B—A. COX, Jun assures the citizens of Philadelphia, that the nature of the composition which he uses, is such as effectually to prevent any injury whatever being received from the moths; this will be an inducement to gentlemen wishing to put by their clothes for the season. Jan 31—6m

BOOK-SHOP, 121 S. 5th st.

Eighth door above Spruce street.

FOR Sale as above, GRIMSHAW'S ENGLAND and UNITED STATES, with the Questions to each, last editions, and a variety of other Common School Books—also, Classical and Miscellaneous.

The advertiser, since the war 1814, has been engaged in attending the public Book sales, and selling at small advances—many persons have been pleased when they could find valuable books at a cheap rate, among his collection.

Orders gratefully received—Second-hand or new Books received for Binding. ON HAND, a few copies of Johnson's large Dictionary, and Waverly Novels, in complete sets, and sell low. [illegible]